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VE to increase the
of four-day county
ship matches next
to be considered at a
meeting of the Test
Cricket Board
in Birmingham on
Monday.

meeting has been
by Warwickshire and
Leicestershire - Leicestershire
Nottinghamshire
and Worcestershire -
supporting their plan for a
change of the championship
programme.

Health. Warwick
general secretary
said: "Although the
committee proposed
a change, we are
not in favour of it."
The county
association also
spoke against the
four-day
programme in favour of
a three-day
programme.

We have confirmed the
programme for the first
round of the first
round. We are in three
rounds in three
rounds. The programme
is as follows:
Round 1: Warwick
v Leicestershire
Round 2: Warwick
v Leicestershire
Round 3: Warwick
v Leicestershire

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Hurd says direct talks possible

UK in contact with Iran over hostages

By Andrew McEwen, Brussels, and Nicholas Wood

MR DOUGLAS Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, gave the first public confirmation yesterday that Britain is engaged in indirect contacts with Iran seeking the release of the four British hostages in Lebanon.

The announcement was made as the Government came under renewed public pressure to increase efforts to secure the release of the British captives by reopening official channels to Tehran and Damascus.

In Parliament, the Prime Minister rejected accusations that the Government has softened its efforts to free Mr John McCarthy, Mr Brian Keenan, Mr Terry Waite and Mr Jack Mann.

Speaking in Brussels after attending a Nato meeting, Mr Hurd said: "We have been carrying out discussions with Iran through the protecting power and through other contacts. The protecting power is Sweden, whose diplomats represent Britain's interests in Tehran and keep watch over its empty embassy."

Mr Hurd said the Government was considering how to carry these discussions forward. "We do not rule out direct contacts (with Iran) but one needs to be clear that they are going to be successful," he said. However, in reply to another question, he modified this, making the test less stringent. He said: "We would not rule them out if they were to offer a prospect of success."

Mrs Thatcher replied to criticisms from the British

hostages' friends and relatives and opposition politicians by insisting that not a day passed without the Government working to gain their release, but she also reiterated her firm opposition to doing deals with hostage-takers. "We are using diplomatic contacts and others," she told MPs.

The pressure on Mrs Thatcher intensified with an intervention by Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury. "I believe the time has come for the Government of the UK and Iran to talk directly to each other to see how progress can be made," he said. "That, of course, is a two-sided matter; it needs willingness, on both sides, to talk." Although he described the Government's policy as sound and said that nothing should be done to reward the kidnappers, he called for dialogue with Iran.

Mr Hurd, asked if Britain still insisted on a gesture by Iran before it would agree to talks, made it clear that this condition applied only to direct talks. The Government has said it wants Iran either to release Mr Roger Cooper, the British businessman held in Tehran, drop the *fatwa* against Mr Salman Rushdie, or use its influence to secure the release of a British hostage.

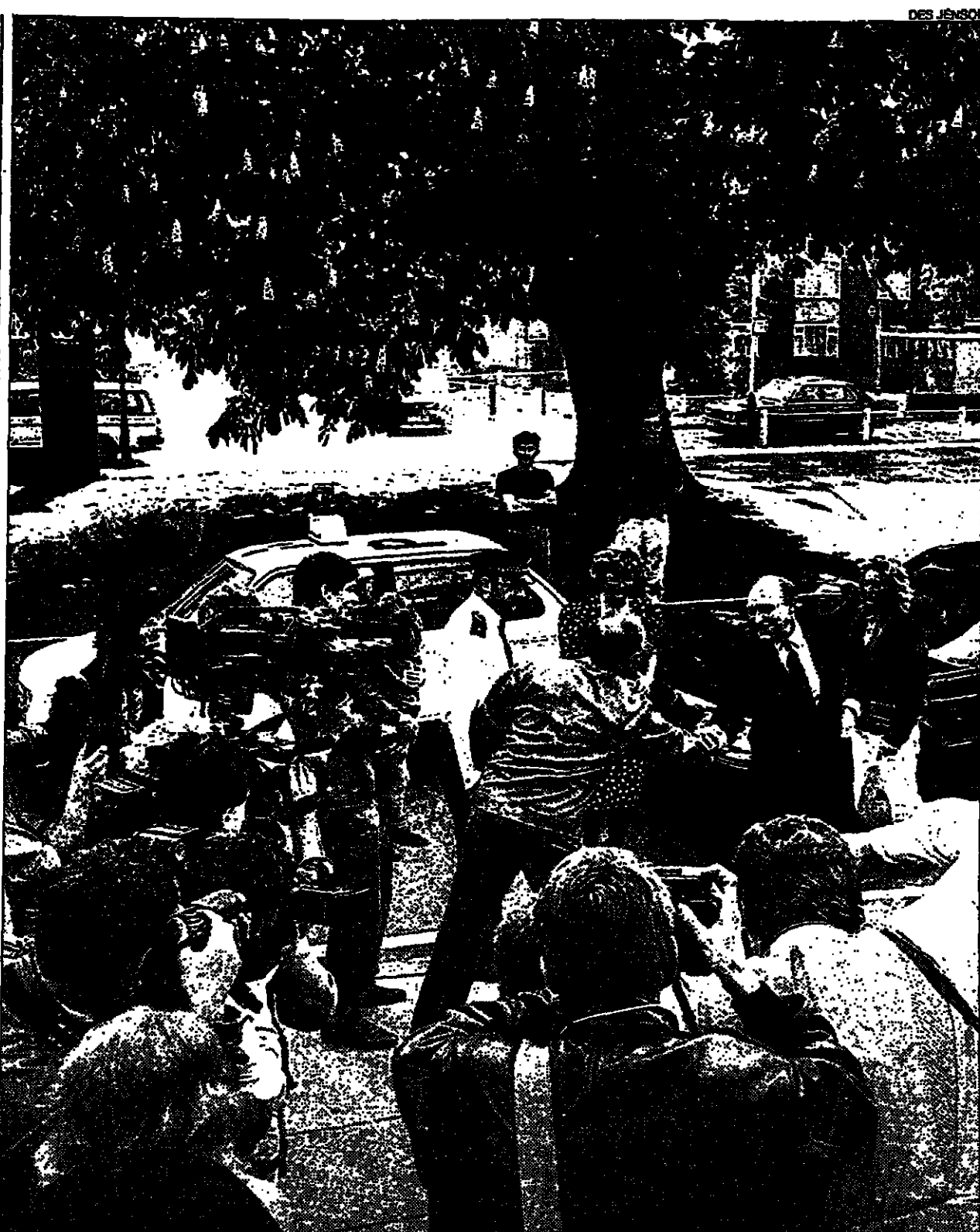
Mr Hurd acknowledged that Syria had been "very active" in bringing about the recent release of two American hostages, but gave no indication that Britain was revising its attitude to Damascus. Britain broke relations in 1986 because of evidence that Syrian intelligence had been involved in a plot by Nezzar Hindawi to smuggle a bomb on to an El Al airliner at Heathrow.

ran, Britain still had some contacts with the country. Earlier, government sources said that their critics were necessarily unaware of the strenuous behind-the-scenes efforts being made to secure the hostages' freedom.

Speaking on BBC Radio 4's *The World at One*, Mr John Lytle, Dr Runcie's adviser, emphasized that the Archbishop was not necessarily demanding Anglo-Iranian talks at ministerial level. But Dr Runcie did want to see direct communication between officials. "No matter how good intermediaries are, in direct talking across a table, looking each other in the eye, you can make sure you are conveying every nuance. You cannot do that through intermediaries."

Mr Patrick McCarthy, Mr McCarthy's father, said after the Prime Minister's remarks that he hoped the Government would separate the issue of securing the release of hostages with much trickier efforts to re-establish diplomatic ties between London and Tehran. "I want to see contacts re-established immediately."

However, the death threat against Mr Rushdie continues to dominate relations with Iran. Penguin was considering whether to publish a new edition of the book. A decision not to print it, as a gesture which might aid the release of the hostages, is now being considered.



Day in the sun: Mr Neil Kinnock with his wife and daughter before voting in Ealing, west London, yesterday

Leaders trade last blows in campaign

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

AS VOTERS went to the polls in yesterday's local elections in which 25 million people had the chance to vote, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Neil Kinnock swapped slogans in the Commons to conclude the campaign.

The Labour leader said that councillors in all parties, including Conservatives, resented Mrs Thatcher's attempts to blame them for the poll tax, which was her fault. Mrs Thatcher declared that Tory councils cost less and provided better services, saying that Labour councillors were expected to take responsibility for the charges they set.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, raised the case of a Midlands widower who had been charged £1.91 in poll tax for the last two days of his wife's life, but Mrs Thatcher pointed out that the charge was made by the Labour-controlled Dudley Council. She added that the council was under no obligation to collect such a sum.

In yesterday's good weather there were indications of a higher than average turnout for the elections, the biggest test of opinion since the 1987 general election and the first opportunity for a national verdict on the poll tax.

In England and Wales, 13,990 candidates were fighting for 4,510 seats, with a further 120 contenders returned unopposed. In Scotland, 465 seats were being contested by 1,572 candidates. An extra 39 were returned unopposed.

Bush blueprint for Nato

From Martin Fletcher, Washington

PRESIDENT Bush yesterday unveiled a sweeping package of proposals to force the pace of Nato's post-Cold War development and to temper Soviet opposition to a united Germany in Nato.

He called for a Nato summit in late June or early July, to be held in London, to launch a comprehensive review of alliance strategy. He is halting the development of a new short-range nuclear missile to replace the ageing West German-based Lance, and cancelling the modernization of US nuclear-tipped artillery shells based in Europe.

He wants negotiations with the Soviet Union on cutting the present short-range

nuclear forces in Europe bought forward, beginning soon after a treaty on conventional forces has been signed, probably this autumn. The summer summit should address Nato's future political role in managing and stabilizing Europe, the next steps in conventional arms control and the role of American nuclear forces in Europe, he said.

It should also consider how to give the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) a more active part in shaping the continent's future.

Countering calls for the CSCE to develop into a pan-European security organisation superceding both Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Mr Bush stressed that Nato was "a proven structure upon which to base our security, and from which to promote a stable, cooperative European order". He also stressed that "the future of the United States cannot be separated from the future of Europe."

For some time it had been clear that there would not be a follow-on to Lance as it is targeted on Hungary, Poland and East Germany. Both Bonn and Congress were firmly opposed to its development and deployment.

However as late as last month Mr Bush stuck to the Continued on page 24, col 4

Dangerous dogs may be banned

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A BAN on the ownership of certain breeds of dangerous dog, including Rottweilers, Doberman pinschers and American pit bull terriers, is to be considered by the Government in response to the increase in attacks on humans.

Some breeds would also have to be permanently muzzled when in public places under proposals being examined by ministers. Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, has ordered an urgent study of new legislation to combat a problem which is causing growing concern in the Government.

Mr Peter Lloyd, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, has been put in charge of the review which could lead to new criminal offences and penalties of up to £2,000.

The proposals, which may

result in early legislation, include introducing a new offence of allowing a dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place, giving courts powers to order a dog to be muzzled, defining breeds which would have to be muzzled in public and banning private ownership of some breeds.

Ministers accept that the latter proposal would be controversial and that there would be difficulties to overcome but it is being actively considered.

The study will consider the problem of banning the ownership of breeds where 95 per cent of the dogs might be safe and well-supervised. It is also accepted that a ban would have to operate from a certain date to prevent large numbers being destroyed.

'Massed Soviet troops warned Kremlin'

By Andrew McEwen in Brussels and Michael Evans

THE Soviet Army mobilized a division on the outskirts of Moscow in February as a warning to President Gorbachev that it was losing patience with his policies, a Western expert on Soviet military affairs said in Brussels yesterday.

If so, this might explain Mr Gorbachev's new, tough stance on a range of issues, and probably explains recent Soviet foot-dragging in three sets of international talks affecting German reunification, conventional forces reductions, and an "open skies" treaty.

The expert, considered extremely reliable but who declined to be named, said that an estimated 3,000 troops and 2,000 military cadets were issued with flak jackets, machine guns, and mortars on February 25. He said that his information came from a Soviet counterpart. The troops remained in their quarters but Mr Gorbachev was made aware of what they had done. A few days later, a group of senior officers went to see him and said they saw "a serious threat to the Fatherland".

A senior Soviet officer repeatedly told the President that the country was on the brink of civil war. It is understood that Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, a former Chief of Staff, was involved and may have been the leader of the group.

No hints of their action emerged until March 16, when Mr Gorbachev was photographed with senior officers and was more flattering to the military than he had been for some time. The source said he was told that Mr Gorbachev approached the military for support at the time. He was told they would co-operate, but at a price. The officers wanted him to slow down the fast pace he had set for reducing the armed forces, take a tougher line in international forums, and obtain a diplomatic dividend for any concessions made in international talks.

Clearly such information must be treated with caution. The Soviet Union is alive with pro-Gorbachev and anti-Gorbachev disinformation. If true, the incident must have involved nearly all the key figures in the Soviet high command.

Kremlin challenged, page 9
Leading article, page 13

10.2% power wage deal

Leaders of 76,000 workers in the electricity generating industry last night accepted a pay offer of 10.2 per cent. The offer, one of the highest in the current round, will be a welcome news for the Government which has increasingly warned of the dangers of wage-led inflation.

Rover deal rejected, page 24

Heat waves

A tremor that shook Seaham, Merton and Sunderland, Co Durham, was blamed last night on sonic booms amplified by the unusually stable weather.

Page 24

BMW venture

Rolls-Royce, the British aero-engine group, yesterday revealed a joint venture with West Germany's BMW to develop and manufacture. In addition BMW has taken a small shareholding in Rolls-Royce.

Page 25

Conran quits

Sir Terence Conran last night resigned from the troubled Storehouse group, 18 months earlier than expected. He is to be replaced by Mr Ian Hay Davison, the former chief executive of the Lloyd's of London market.

Page 25

Macari bailed

Lou Macari, the former manager of Swindon Town Football Club, and the club's former chairman, Brian Hillier, were granted conditional bail after appearing accused of tax offences.

Page 48

Rocastle picked

David Rocastle, the Arsenal midfielder player, is in the England squad for the games at Wembley against Denmark and Uruguay.

Page 48

All of us have been foolish, says ANC

From Gavin Bell, Cape Town

THE second day of talks between the South African Government and the African National Congress ended on an unexpectedly optimistic note when a senior ANC negotiator described the two sides as committed to peaceful change.

Addressing the Cape Town Press Club yesterday, Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC director of foreign affairs, created a favourable impression of the discussions. "I sensed at the meeting that we were all of us

Habgood throws hat in the Canterbury ring

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

THE Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, has indicated his availability to succeed Dr Robert Runcie as Archbishop of Canterbury, reversing his position that he is too old. In a pre-recorded television interview being shown tonight Dr Habgood says that he could be under great pressure from the church to accept the appointment.

His selection would create the possibility of a collision between church and state, for circles close to Mrs Margaret Thatcher have been signalling that Dr Habgood is not much admired at Downing Street, where the influence of doctrinally conservative churchmen is strong.

Dr Habgood is one of the two or three most favoured for the primacy within the Church of England, but until now he has

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Rafsanjani attack, page 10
Iran's wooing, page 12
Leading article, page 13

ANC buoyant, page 10

Council drops bill, page 6



Dr Habgood: Under great pressure to accept

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NHS consultants face tighter check on working hours

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

HOSPITAL consultants are to get detailed job plans and will have to work to a strict daily timetable for the first time when the health service reforms are introduced next April, the Government announced yesterday.

Under new tighter contracts, consultants will be expected to fulfil regular fixed commitments such as operating or taking outpatient clinics on certain days every week as well as undertaking administrative and management work. They will also have to specify where they are working.

The tough measures, which follow months of negotiations with the British Medical Association's consultants committee, are designed to ensure that doctors fulfil their health service contracts.

They were prompted by concern that a minority of doctors were abusing their health service jobs by taking on too much private work and failing to turn up to health service sessions. An inquiry is under way in Birmingham after allegations that over 60 health service consultants were abusing their contracts.

Full-time health service

consultants are expected to gain a maximum of ten per cent of their earnings from private practice. Part-timers can do as much private practice as they like provided they fulfil their health service contract. The British Medical Association has consistently said that most consultants more than fulfil their health service contracts.

However, yesterday the consultants committee reluctantly voted to accept the new terms claiming that both sides had made more concessions than they would have liked.

"By April next year, every consultant will have a job plan agreed with local NHS managers and that plan will be reviewed each year," Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, said yesterday.

"Health authorities and consultants will now have a proper framework within which to agree each consultant's duties," he said. "It will make sure that consultants do carry out their NHS contracts fully which the vast majority will have no difficulty with because they already do now."

The job plans are expected

to cover the main duties and responsibilities of the consultant and a work programme for the "typical" week, specifying fixed commitments.

Fixed commitments cover sessions when other staff are involved, such as outpatient clinics and operating lists. Consultants will be expected to do between five and seven fixed sessions (half day) a week, depending on the specialty.

If they cannot make the session they have to notify management in advance except in an emergency.

In addition, consultants will be expected to do other sessions covering administration, medical audit and on-call duties each week but these will not be fitted into the rigid timetable. All consultants will be expected to do at least ten half-day sessions a week.

Mr Paddy Ross, chairman of the consultants committee, said that the new job plans would recognize that consultants could not "be boxed" into a 9 to 5 daily programme five days a week and that doctors had to work on a flexible basis.



BELINDA Baldwin, who plays a bird in Benjamin Britten's opera for children, *Noyes Fludde*, in this year's BBC Promenade season, seeing eye to eye with a real feathered friend at the announcement of this season's programme yesterday.

This year's Proms offers to flood the Royal Albert Hall for the last Sunday of the seven-week season with the opera. Mr John Drummond, Controller of BBC Radio 3, said: "Sundays are always a problem during the Proms. We have to think of something a bit special."

Cleo Laine, the jazz singer, will make her

Proms debut by playing God — a speaking role — in the production. The main attraction, however, is certain to be the Finckley Children's Music Group, the original members of which gave the first amateur performance of the opera more than 30 years ago.

This year's Proms will include five evenings of opera and 66 concerts given by 28 orchestras from 20 countries.

For the first time the Proms will link up with the Notting Hill Carnival on August Bank Holiday Monday when the London All Stars Steelband will perform, not in the Albert Hall this time but in nearby Kensington Gardens.

Prison officers to vote on action

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

BRITAIN'S 20,000 prison officers are to be balloted on whether to take national industrial action in a move likely to cause serious tension in the troubled penal estate.

The Prison Officers Association's national executive decided yesterday that the union's membership should be balloted at the earliest opportunity.

The move, which in the opinion of some governors could spark new jail disturbances, came as officers in eight jails in the London area began industrial action over a separate dispute.

Their campaign will mean that newly sentenced offenders or inmates attending remand hearings will be barred from entering overcrowded

jails such as Wandsworth or Brixton, both in London. These jails receive around 130 inmates a day, so many prisoners may be diverted to police cells.

Mr John Bartell, POA chairman, speaking after the executive's vote, said the way the Home Office had transferred prisoners from riot-hit jails over the past few weeks amounted to "criminal irresponsibility". The safety of staff and inmates was being jeopardized.

Officials had been angered by a confidential memorandum allegedly issued by the department which said that staff who refused to co-operate would have their pay docked.

Mr Bartell said the postal ballot would be conducted as quickly as possible. In practice, this was likely to be in a fortnight's time, after the union's national conference.

If the membership votes for sanctions — which seems likely — the executive will probably use the same tactics as its London branches. Strike action is very unlikely, given the immediately disastrous impact this would have on jail stability.

Mr Bartell said: "The Home Office is displacing prisoners around the system in such a way that we have no doubt whatsoever that there will be further violent eruptions of evil within the system." The union is angry about the number of inmates, displaced by riots, who have had their security rating downgraded.

A Home Office spokeswoman said: "The prison department regrets the Prison Officers' Association decision to ballot for industrial action. It is particularly unfortunate that such a move should be made without any constructive attempt by the union to resolve the situation through talks."

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday urged company chiefs to show moderation on their own pay, after claims of 33 per cent rises for directors.

He was responding at question time in the Commons to Dr Marjorie Mowlam (Lab, Redcar) who wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, urging her to condemn irresponsible top salary awards.

Dr Mowlam told Sir Geoffrey that directors' pay "was now running at four times the rate of inflation". She said: "There is general public outrage at the 33 per cent average rise that directors are paid. It is an outrage. It is a bad example."

Sir Geoffrey said: "I would share your concern, although not to the extent and the language you have expressed. Those in charge of companies and businesses should certainly take account of the need for moderation for themselves as well as for those they employ."

Dr Mowlam told Mrs Thatcher in her letter: "If the Government are so concerned to halt what they call inflationary pay rises then they should take the opportunity to join Labour in condemning the example set by company directors who irresponsibly award themselves rises in some cases four times the rate of inflation."

Director to consult on science job cuts

By Simon Tait, Arts Correspondent

SCIENTISTS at the Natural History Museum's scientists were claiming a victory after the museum's director, Dr Neil Chalmers, agreed yesterday not to send his corporate plan to the Minister for the Arts until he has consulted with trade unions.

The plan would scrap 100 posts and cut the scientific staff by 15 per cent.

In return the unions, led by the Institution of Professionals, Managers and Specialists, have agreed not to strike today. The institution, though, is balloting members on strike action next Friday.

Dr Penny Wheatcroft, the union's branch chairman, said: "We are amazed at what has been achieved." The plan had appeared "set in stone".

£216,000 fees

NEARLY £216,000 was spent on legal fees in the trial of the case of the Winchester Three. Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, said. The convictions were quashed last month. Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Home Office, said the cost of their imprisonment was £161,000.

Turkey win

Mr John Gummer, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has won the first round in a battle to safeguard the British practice of hanging whole turkeys before sale to improve their flavour. Proposed EC meat hygiene regulations to take effect from 1992 plan to ban the practice.

War crime move

A senior Tory peer, Lord Campbell of Alloway QC, yesterday tabled a motion that will ask the House of Lords to throw out the War Crimes Bill before a second reading. The Bill would allow suspected Nazi war criminals to stand trial in Britain. He was a prisoner of war in Colditz.

Duke's new role

The Duke of Edinburgh is to become the first member of the Royal Family to appear in an advertisement. He will explain to the TV character Alf Garnett, played by Warren Mitchell, why he should support the British Sports Trust, which helps young people enter sport.

Falcon success

A pair of peregrine falcons nesting at Symonds Yat beauty spot in Hereford & Worcester, became parents again yesterday. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which has been guarding the nest, believes two falcons may have hatched from a batch of four eggs.

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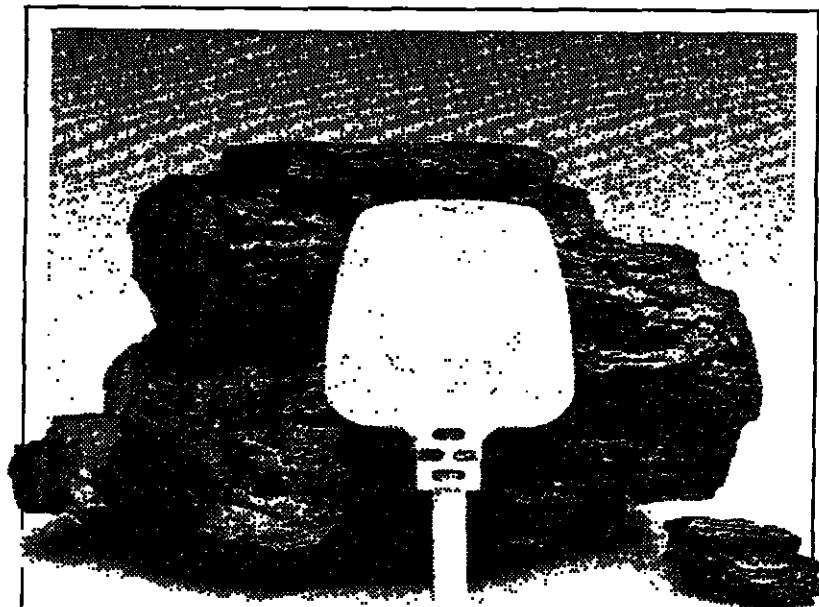
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Inquiry ordered on 'at-risk' boy, 5, killed by stepfather

By Ray Clancy

A COUNCIL last night ordered an independent inquiry into the death of a boy aged five who had been on the at risk register after his stepfather killed him with a blow which ruptured his stomach.

Gerald Dowden, aged 30, a gardener, of Hackney, east London, was yesterday found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of murdering Daniel Vergaueen last September. He was also jailed for four years, to run concurrently, for child cruelty in the year up to Daniel's death.

Leonie Vergaueen, aged 31, the child's mother, was cleared of manslaughter but convicted of cruelty. She was released on bail after sentence was deferred for social inquiry reports.

Mr Gordon Peters, director of social services at Hackney Council, said an independent review into the background to Daniel's death would be carried out. "While it is possible to say with hindsight that Daniel would not have died if he had been taken into care, I am confident that his social worker and her managers acted with the greatest propriety, competence and judgement in the light of the information available to them."

However, the court heard there had been a breakdown in communications. Dowden swore at a social worker when she tried to check on the child and threatened to throw her off their third-floor balcony. Miss Caroline Lynch reported what had happened and a case conference was called but only she and a health visitor turned up. "Unfortunately the legal people were unable to attend. I was very disappointed because I thought we needed action," Miss Lynch told the jury.

The breakdown in communications could be central to the inquiry. The police said they were not told of the death threat to Miss Lynch or asked to back up the social welfare team trying to get access to the child.

The court also heard that the child had been on the council's at-risk register for three years but he died alone and in agony while his mother and stepfather smoked cannabis in the next room. He had been beaten with a snooker cue. According to medical evidence he died from a final blow from Dowden's fist which ruptured his stomach.

Daniel was placed on the at-risk register in August 1986 after a police officer had seen Vergaueen repeatedly punch her son, then aged two, in the street. "When I challenged her she took no notice of me and continued to hit him short, sharp jabs in his back," Police Constable Andrew Larkin said.

It took four officers to get her into a police van. A police doctor found 18 bruises on the child's back. A year later play centre staff took Daniel to hospital after his mother had dragged him in one morning frightened and bruised. A doctor found marks on his back and the outline of a hand on his face.

Social workers considered the mother rather than the stepfather as the main danger to the child. According to neighbours both regularly hit the child. But it was Dowden who delivered the fatal blow to the boy because he was reluctant to get ready for bed.

'Danny can stay in the dark cold'

DANIEL Vergaueen's mother had a love-hate relationship with her son. Her indulgence in drugs and the occult resulted in destructive mood swings which have been chronicled in her personal diaries which were given to the jury.

A former art student, she wrote that her heart had "grown cold" towards her son. Her innermost thoughts show she thought he was "an unbearable burden" and reveal how he was denied food and beaten. "My mind is cursing Danny," she wrote on January 28 last year. "He can stay in the dark, cold, no TV, food, drink and all the rest."

Four days later she vowed: "I will give Danny the slap on the backside he deserves," and in another extract she wrote: "Danny can tell his tales and he will, but where are the marks? The terrible wait of never daring to biff him has gone."

She wrote again: "He is still in his room and still has no dinner. I do not have to take it endlessly, so Danny must accept his punishment." In February last year an extract said: "He has broken my heart time and time again, troubled my mind, driven me to despair, so my heart has grown really cold."

Her lover, Gerald Dowden, told neighbours: "I am going home to wind Leonie up. I'm going to play mind games with her."

Neolithic henge found in Sussex

By A Staff Reporter

IMPORTANT prehistoric remains including a rare Neolithic henge and Bronze Age village have been discovered along the route of the new Brighton-by-Sea. English Heritage has given archaeologists £125,000 to examine the sites which were found when trial trenches were dug at intervals along the road which is under construction.

The henge is of particular interest because it is the first strong evidence that these kinds of monuments existed in the south coast area. The body of a woman in a foetal position has been found buried in the centre. It was under the foundations of two circular Bronze Age huts at Mile Oak Farm near Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, and dates from the late Neolithic period.

"This type of large, circular henge is extremely rare in the South-east of England. The henge and the village site were unknown and unsuspected prior to trial trenches being dug at intervals along the road corridor. Unusually, aerial photography and field surveys had given no hint of their existence," an English Heritage spokesman said.

The Bronze Age village has been unearthed at Downsview near Falmer, Sussex. Nine huts have been found and are in a "remarkably good state of preservation" with clearly defined entrances and walls. Central fireplaces are visible in two of the huts and pottery has been found.

Archaeologists hope to obtain an insight into the activities of peoples who lived in the Sussex area between 5,000 and 3,000 years ago and will continue excavations for several months, during which every detail of the sites will be methodically recorded. However, the sites will eventually be covered by the new road.

Lecturers' leaders recommend 9%

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

LEADERS of 60,000 university lecturers and academic staff last night agreed to recommend acceptance of a 9 per cent pay offer from the vice chancellors.

The ruling council of the Association of University Teachers will meet today to consider the offer which will be supplemented from next January by a further 1 per cent on the salary bill to fund merit rises for some academics.

The union's executive met yesterday and decided to recommend acceptance on the grounds that nothing better could be achieved. The AUT had lodged a 27 per cent claim.

The universities' original pay offer of 7.25 per cent, tabled in April, was re-jigged by delaying the payment of the rise, due on April 1, by a month and using the money saved to boost the offer.

The Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals said the combination of a flat rate increase and merit pay would mean that the average salary of university lecturers would rise by 10 per cent over the next 12 months.

The one-month delay in applying the 9 per cent rise to lecturers' salaries meant that the pay deal will only cost the universities 8.5 per cent in the full year.

Sir Edward Parkes, chairman of the committee said: "We are delighted to have been able to find enough money to increase academic staff salaries by more than the rate of inflation."

The pay deal will mean that the lecturers' salary scale will range from £12,000 to £29,000. Librarians and researchers will start on £11,400 and the minimum rate for professors will rise to £27,000.

Miss Diana Warwick, general secretary of the AUT said: "I believe that our council will accept this offer but it is so frustrating that we have only managed to stand still."

"We must convince this government that universities must attract educators of the highest calibre. Otherwise we sow the bitter seeds for certain economic decline in the 21st century."

One in four schoolteachers are happy in their work and even they feel overwhelmed by the pace of change in schools, according to a survey by Manchester University.

The study, conducted by Dr Pamela Robinson and published in today's edition of *The Times Educational Supplement*, shows that a quarter of teachers are so unhappy that they want to quit.

All of the 300 teachers interviewed said that they were unhappy with pace of reform in schools.

'Police must give complaint results'

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Correspondent

THE Police Complaints Authority may press for changes in police regulations to make forces tell complainants details of punishments given to disciplined officers, Brigadier John Pownall, its deputy chairman, said yesterday.

He was speaking after the authority's annual report had complained that the results of disciplinary hearings were shrouded in mystery because the punishment was often secret. He said the report gave a clear recommendation and "it was hoped the police would respond."

Some forces and senior officers believe current regulations prevent them giving details but Brigadier Pownall said the authority did not believe this was so.

General details of punishments were given by the Kent force, for example, after an investigation into rigging of crime figures, he said. Other forces might not give details despite the fact that the results could be blindingly obvious if an officer was demoted or dismissed.

Yesterday it emerged that police reaction may not be uniform. A complainant may not be told but details will be published in weekly force orders or a force will give details of action if asked. A force may not even allow internal publicity but general details might be given on request.

Scotland Yard said it did not announce punishments because of Home Office guidance on police discipline regulations. The rules prohibit a complainant from being present if an officer pleads guilty or where punishment is being considered; this is taken to mean no details of punishment can be released. The Yard believes the regulations would have to be changed.

Mr John Dellow, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers and deputy commissioner, acknowledged yesterday that there may be frustrations with the current practice. He said he would be happy to see the issue debated although publicity might make it more difficult for a punished officer to go back on the streets to work.

He said British police were more honest and freer from corruption than at any time in the service's history but improvements in standards were going unrecognized.

If there was gratuitous violence any "right-thinking senior officer would be foolish to condone it or be complacent about it. We are in a relatively violent society, then violence begets violence," he said.

Mr Peter Neville said people were becoming increasingly dependent on pets "to help us release emotions in a manner that is often impossible to enjoy with our own species". Speaking at the launch of National Pet Week in London he said: "You can play, nurture, cry, laugh with and at your pet with no fear of rejection or ridicule that you might encounter from workmates or friends."

He also criticized amateur breeders of aggressive dogs. "Breeding of large assertive breeds, selected for baiting, fighting and war in centuries past, cannot and should not be in the hands of amateurs selling puppies as companions to people whose egos need extending."

Duncan Campbell wins £50,000 over portrayal in BBC play

By David Young

THE BBC is to pay £50,000 libel damages to the journalist Mr Duncan Campbell and will transmit a full apology to him at peak viewing time on Sunday on BBC2 after admitting in the High Court that it had branded him as unreliable and as a transvestite shoplifter in a fictional play.

The BBC apologized in court and also agreed to pay the author and broadcaster's £50,000 legal costs. It is believed to be the first time the BBC has paid damages over a work of fiction which clearly identified and vilified a recognizable person.

Mr Campbell's solicitor Mr Brian Raymond told Mr Justice Michael Davies the film drama *Here is the News* was shown on BBC2 in March last year. Mr Raymond said the central character was an investigative journalist by the name of David Dunhill who "was shown as a compulsive shoplifter, a transvestite fetishist, and most significantly as a journalist whose professional negligence betrayed those who had placed their confidence in him".

Despite an opening announcement that the film was a work of fiction, certain

characteristics of the Dunhill character and key events of the plot bore a very close resemblance to Mr Campbell's professional activities. The play was based on the Zircon affair and Mr Campbell was known to have worked on stories about secret government defence plans. In all he claimed there were 17 major resemblances to him.

Mr Newman said although it was accepted that such a depiction was not intended by the BBC, the central character was taken by a number of viewers to be a representation of the personal and professional life of Mr Campbell.

It had caused him "profound distress and professional embarrassment". The BBC, the producer Mr Kenneth Trodd and the writer Mr Gordon Newman expressed their sincere regret and unqualified apologies, that a film with such effects was broadcast, and confirmed that none of the allegations was true about Mr Campbell. The BBC and Mr Trodd were happy to pay tribute to Mr Campbell's "personal integrity and high professional skills and standards".

After the hearing Mr Campbell said: "This play was a no-holds barred attack on investigative journalism. Viewers were intended to take it as fact. Its effect was that Gordon Newman was doing the police and the Government's dirty work for them. One play like this has the same value for MIS as several years' official black propaganda."

He said that writers including Harold Pinter and Ian McEwan and the actors Michael Caine and Ian McKellen were among more than 100 people who had offered to give evidence in court that the play was an

obvious attempt to portray him. But he was happy to accept the apology and payment of the substantial damages and costs in settlement of the action.

Mr Campbell, associate editor of the *New Statesman* and *Society* magazine, said that in the play "David Dunhill", played by Richard E Grant was identified by many critics, reviewers and viewers as an obvious portrait of himself.

The BBC makeup department acquired pictures of him to help costume the actor, the designer studied pictures of the interior of his flat and the property department ordered a book written by Campbell and a copy of his article in the *New Statesman* which started the Zircon affair. In addition opening scenes were shot in late-night supermarkets where Mr Campbell shops.

Some of the clear references to Mr Campbell were spotted by BBC lawyers before filming started but the BBC drama department ignored their questions and did not change the script. The head of BBC drama and plays, Mr Peter Goodchild, resigned two months after the play was broadcast.



Members of the Georgian State Dance Company, who had to appear at the Dominion Theatre, London, in a hastily assembled collection of robes and headresses, wearing their correct costumes yesterday. A tropical storm in Thailand had delayed the arrival of their wardrobe

All change for London.

310	335	258	283	351	384	416	481	513	603	628	710	733	789	867	931
212	236	259	284	352	385	417	482	515	604	629	711	734	818	873	932
213	237	260	285	353	386	418	483	516	605	630	712	735	819	874	933
214	238	261	286	354	387	419	484	517	606	631	713	736	820	875	934
215	239	262	287	355	388	420	485	518	607	632	714	737	821	876	935
217	240	263	288	356	389	421	486	519	608	633	715	738	822	877	936
218	241	264	289	357	390	422	487	520	609	634	716	739	823	878	937
219	242	265	290	358	391	423	488	521	610	635	717	740	824	879	938
220	243	266	291	359	392	424	489	522	611	636	718	741	825	880	939
221	244	267	292	360	393	425	490	523	612	637	719	742	826	881	940
222	245	268	293	361	394	426	491	524	613	638	720	743	827	882	941
223	246	269	294	362	395	427	492	525	614	639	721	744	828	883	942
224	247	270	295	363	396	428	493	526	615	640	722	745	829	884	943
225	248	271	296	364	397	429	494	527	616	641	723	746	830	885	944
226	249	272	297	365	398	430	495	528	617	642	724	747	831	886	945
227	250	273	298	366	399	431	496	529	618	643	725	748	832	887	946
228	251	274	299	367	400	432	497	530	619	644	726	749	833	888	947
229	252	275	300	368	401	433	498	531	620	645	727	750	834	889	948
230	253	276	301	369	402	434	499	532	621	646	728	751	835	890	949
231	254	277	302	370	403	435	500	533	622	647	729	752	836	891	950
232	255	278	303	371	404	436	501	534	623	648	730	753	837	892	951
233	256	279	304	372	405	437	502	535	624	649	731	754	838	893	952
234	257	280	305	373	406	438	503	536	625	650	732	755	839	894	953

200	310	363	441	470	528	557	593	660	686	752	786	850	881	909	965
203	311	364	442	471	529	558	594	661	687	753	787	851	882	910	966
204	312	365	443	472	530	559	595	662	688	754	788	852	883	911	967
205	313	366	444	473	531	560	596	663	689	755	789	853	884	912	968
206	314	367	445	474	532	561	597	664	690	756	790	854	885	913	969
207	315	368	446	475	533	562	598	665	691	757	791	855	886	914	970
208	316	369	447	476	534	563	599	666	692	758	792	856	887	915	971
209	317	370	448	477	535	564	600	667	693	759	793	857	888	916	972
210	318	371	449	478	536	565	601	668	694	760	794	858	889	917	973
211	319	372	450	479	537	566	602	669	695	761	795	859	890	918	974
212	320	373	451	480	538	567	603	670	696	762	796	860	891	919	975
213	321	374	452	481	539	568	604	671	697	763	797	861	892	920	976
214	322	375	453	482	540	569	605	672	698	764	798	862	893	921	977
215	323	376	454	483	541	570	606	673	699	765	799	863	894	922	978
216	324	377	455	484	542	571	607	674	700	766	800	864	895	923	979
217	325	378	456	485	543	572	608	675	701	767	801	865	896	924	980
218	326	379	457	486	544	573	609	676	702	768	802	866	897	925	981
219	327	380	458	487	545	574	610	677	703	769	803	867	898	926	982
220	328	381	459	488	546	575	611	678	704	770	804	868	899	927	983
221	329	382	460	489	547	576	612	679	705	771	805	869	900	928	984
222	330	383	461	490	548	577	613	680	706	772	806	870	901	929	985
223	331	384	462	491	549	578	614	681	707	773	807	871	902	930	986
224	332	385	463	492	550	579	615	682	708	774	808	872	903	931	987
225	333	386	464	493	551	580	616	683	709	775	809	873	904	932	988
226	334	387	465	494	552	581	617	684	710	776	810	874	905	933	989
227	335	388	466	495	553	582	618	685	711	777	811	875	906	934	

Air security chief pledges checks on hold luggage

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

BRITAIN is determined to find a way of carrying out effective checks on passenger baggage destined for aircraft holds, aviation security experts were told yesterday.

Mr Jim Jack, chief inspector of aviation security at the Department of Transport, admitted, however, that "we don't really yet have the mechanism to solve the problem".

The Department of Transport has said that checks on hold luggage are eventually to be made compulsory. No date has been set for their introduction but many ideas on how they should be carried out have been submitted by airlines to the Department of Transport's security division.

The views are being analysed by security chiefs seeking practical ways of preventing terrorist attacks.

Sixteen months after the Lockerbie disaster, in which 270 people died when a Pan Am 747 was brought down by a terrorist bomb, no single solution has been found. Although security at airports

has been tightened, airlines still employ a wide variety of techniques for checking hold baggage and many are unable to do so. Only American carriers, El Al, the Israeli airline, and others particularly at risk have detailed checks.

Mr Jack said that standards had to be raised generally. As part of the increase in security, he disclosed that inspectors would later this year have power to close down an airline operation if they were unhappy with security. This, however, depends upon an aviation security Bill receiving royal assent in the next few months.

Meanwhile, the seminar at Windsor, consisting of security chiefs from the aviation industry, was told of a device developed by British scientists working for the American-owned, EG and G Astro-physics company in Windsor.

The machine, based on a technique pioneered in America called thermal neutron analysis, "sniffs" explosives hidden in bags. A prototype is due to be installed at Gatwick today. Mr Jack said it would be monitored and "may offer some hope for the future but we must not get too carried away with one single option".

The £400,000 British-built machine is said to be cheaper and faster than a similar American device and will be ready by the end of the year.

Many speakers at the seminar complained that Britain was almost alone in taking the problem seriously.

"It is no use creating fortress Britain when other airports are not doing the same and we must have an international standard which everyone must adhere to," Mr Jack said.

"We, however, must ensure that the airports under our jurisdiction are as safe and secure as possible."

Extra police are to be stationed at Luton Airport to deal with the increasing number of passengers. The rise in scheduled flights, particularly from Ireland, means that by early next year 30 officers will be stationed at the airport.

Mr Hans Mirka, American Airlines' vice-president, has accused the British government of protectionism. He is angry that American has not been given permission to fly its new London to Chicago route from Heathrow.

He said that in favouring the interests of British Airways the Government was not allowing American "a flat playing field" and the airline "is considering taking the matter up with the EC Competition Directorate".

The computer, called Bio-clock and costing £80, restores equilibrium by telling its user when to be in daylight or in darkness, its inventors, Dr Peter Bick and Mrs Christine Lenihan, said.

Computer resets jetlagged body clock

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

A POCKET-SIZE computer which helps to reset the human "body clock" can protect air passengers from the dangers of jetlag, its inventors claimed yesterday.

The device calculates the precise amount of exposure to daylight needed to readjust the body's circadian rhythms during and after long flights across time zones. It is based on research into the effects of daylight and darkness.

Body patterns of sleep, activity and mental alertness are naturally linked to local light and time, and are influenced by the hormone melatonin, which is usually secreted at night. Air travel across several time zones lengthens or shortens passengers' "daytime", confusing the body's timetable and causing fatigue, indigestion, lack of concentration and impaired physical responses.

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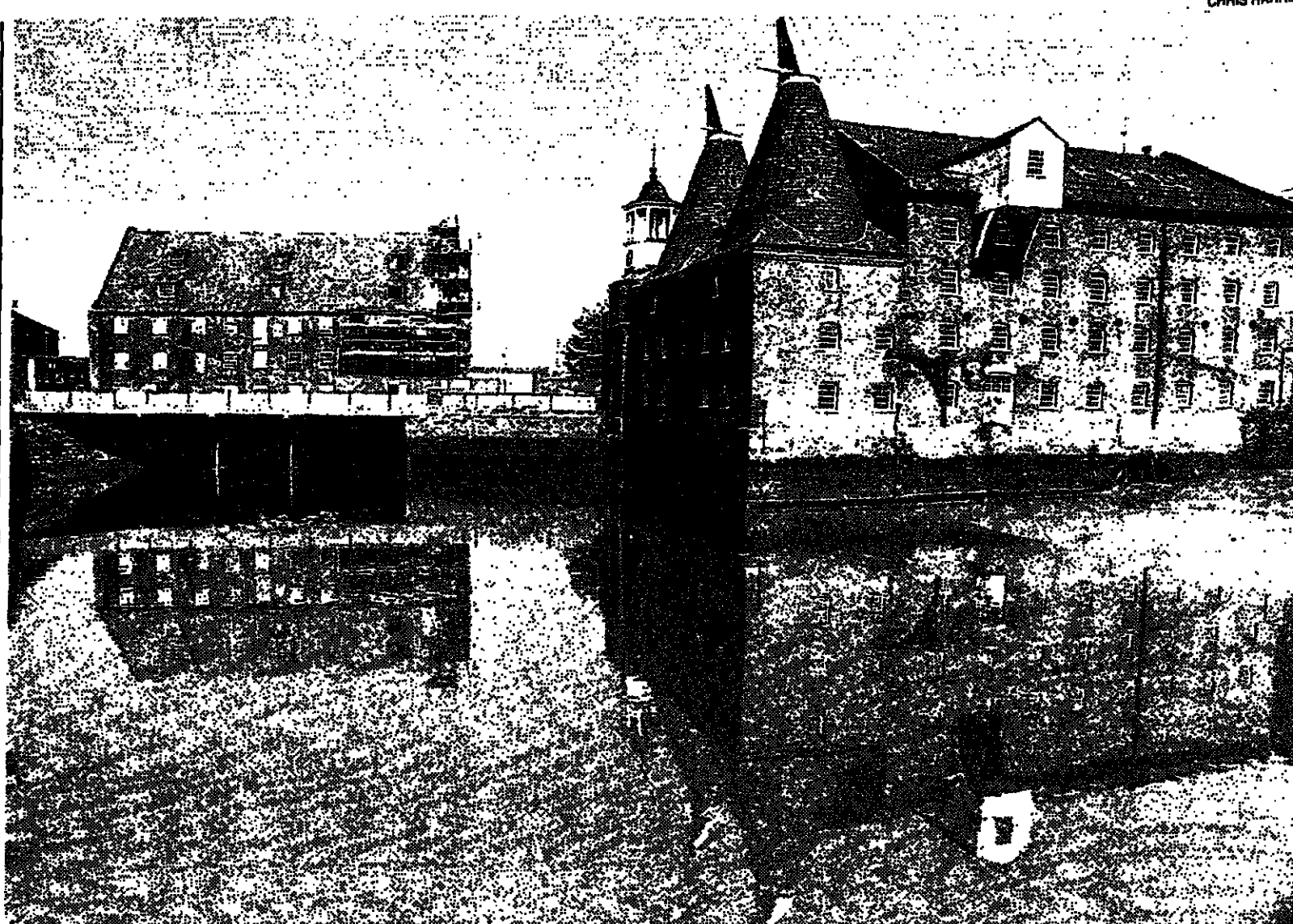
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Past reflections: Grants from the European Commission and other bodies have realized £1.6 million of the £3 million needed for repairs to the House Mill in Newham, east London. The listed building is nearly 200 years old, is the biggest tide mill in Britain and is fed by the River Lea

Two killed as glider and plane collide

The pilot and passenger of a glider were killed in a mid-air collision with a light aircraft yesterday.

They died when their glider came down in a field at Kitebrook, Warwickshire, police said. The pilot and passenger in the aircraft, which crashed landed a few miles away near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, escaped with bruises.

The grant-maintained sector now accounted for more secondary schools than three fifths of education authorities could individually muster and the trend was upwards. He said: "The sector will have more than doubled in size between September 1989 and

September 1990. Only 40 per cent of local education authorities have more secondary schools than the number of secondary schools already approved for grant-maintained status this September."

Praising the achievements already made by opted-out schools in attracting more pupils and raising standards, he said: "That is what you get when you liberate people and give them real responsibility for their own decisions. That is what our reforms are about."

"Grant-maintained schools are led by enthusiastic and hard-working people who have exhibited those traits of initiative and determination which are essential to the success of any new enterprise." He added: "We have

made considerable progress towards a genuinely pluralist system which offers parents a real choice about where to educate their children. I am convinced that this will lead to healthy competition and to an increase in standards. Grant-maintained schools have risen magnificently to the challenge of greater competition."

Almost all opted-out schools had reported a sharp rise in the number of parents seeking places for their children this September. A survey had shown that applications were up by an average of 40 per cent.

To date 88 schools have held opting-out ballots among parents, 66 of which have resulted in a vote in favour. Mr MacGregor has approved

grant-maintained status for 37 schools and rejected proposals for a further 11.

Mr Roger Perks, headmaster of Baverstock School, an inner-city comprehensive in Birmingham which opted out at the start of the present academic year, said grant-maintained status had brought great benefits to his school.

"Despite being surrounded by high-rise flats and estate land, the school has been able to improve still further its position as a focal point and power house of the local community. Our children have a markedly improved self-image in an area which has the highest number of referrals to the social services in Birmingham."

The prices of new houses also showed a sharp rise in April, up 1.8 per cent on March, but only 0.6 per cent higher than a year ago. The lower annual rate is explained by falling prices in the sector of the market over much of the past year. Prices paid by first-time buyers in April followed the general market trend, rising by 1.1 per cent, while annual house price inflation in this sector at 4.6 per cent continues to reflect the more buoyant demand.

For all houses, the average price is now £64,660, compared with £51,700 for first-time buyers and £77,793 for new houses. The Halifax concluded that while house prices had generally been stronger than expected in the early months of this year, "the market is still generally weak. Some limited falls in house prices are still likely during 1990."

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Doubling of opt-out schools forecast

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

THE number of state schools opting out of local authority control is growing so fast that they will soon outnumber those controlled by any single education authority, it was claimed yesterday.

Opening the first annual conference of the Grant-Maintained Schools Trust in London, Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said the number of schools opting out would double by September.

The grant-maintained sector now accounted for more secondary schools than three fifths of education authorities could individually muster and the trend was upwards. He said: "The sector will have more than doubled in size between September 1989 and

September 1990. Only 40 per cent of local education authorities have more secondary schools than the number of secondary schools already approved for grant-maintained status this September."

Praising the achievements already made by opted-out schools in attracting more pupils and raising standards, he said: "That is what you get when you liberate people and give them real responsibility for their own decisions. That is what our reforms are about."

"Grant-maintained schools are led by enthusiastic and hard-working people who have exhibited those traits of initiative and determination which are essential to the success of any new enterprise." He added: "We have

made considerable progress towards a genuinely pluralist system which offers parents a real choice about where to educate their children. I am convinced that this will lead to healthy competition and to an increase in standards. Grant-maintained schools have risen magnificently to the challenge of greater competition."

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Two killed as glider and plane collide

The pilot and passenger of a glider were killed in a mid-air collision with a light aircraft yesterday.

They died when their glider came down in a field at Kitebrook, Warwickshire, police said. The pilot and passenger in the aircraft, which crashed landed a few miles away near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, escaped with bruises.

The grant-maintained sector now accounted for more secondary schools than three fifths of education authorities could individually muster and the trend was upwards. He said: "The sector will have more than doubled in size between September 1989 and

September 1990. Only 40 per cent of local education authorities have more secondary schools than the number of secondary schools already approved for grant-maintained status this September."

Praising the achievements already made by opted-out schools in attracting more pupils and raising standards, he said: "That is what you get when you liberate people and give them real responsibility for their own decisions. That is what our reforms are about."

"Grant-maintained schools are led by enthusiastic and hard-working people who have exhibited those traits of initiative and determination which are essential to the success of any new enterprise." He added: "We have

made considerable progress towards a genuinely pluralist system which offers parents a real choice about where to educate their children. I am convinced that this will lead to healthy competition and to an increase in standards. Grant-maintained schools have risen magnificently to the challenge of greater competition."

Almost all opted-out schools had reported a sharp rise in the number of parents seeking places for their children this September. A survey had shown that applications were up by an average of 40 per cent.

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grant-maintained status for 37 schools and rejected proposals for a further 11.

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Auditors endorse power for regions over arts funding

By Simon Tait, Arts Correspondent

THE decision by Mr Richard Luce, the Minister for the Arts, to recast public funding of the arts by devolving much of the Arts Council's grant powers to the regions has been approved by the National Audit Office.

However, in its "value for money" review of the Office of Arts and Libraries and the Arts Council, published today, the audit office wants the minister and the Arts Council to do more to redress weaknesses.

The office is an independent research organization answerable only to Parliament. Its report, which is expected to go before the Commons Public Accounts Committee on May 14, examines the management, control and accountability of public arts funding. It was delayed while the minister's own commissioned report on the structure of arts funding, the Wilding Report, was being considered.

In the event, Mr Luce went further than the Wilding recommendations and adopted a plan much more along the lines of the audit office findings, deciding to

trim the Arts Council's responsibility for direct funding, devolving it to new regional arts boards, and to make the regions more accountable to the Arts Council — all audit office recommendations.

The audit office findings, based on 1987-88 figures, were originally made known to the Office of Arts and Libraries in August last year and the report is peppered with notes updating the findings to the minister's announcement last month.

However, while praising "important improvements" and initiatives in hand, the report highlights a number of weaknesses in the system. The funding gap between London and the regions has continued to grow despite a declared policy to redress the imbalance: in 1984-85 London spending was 5.5 times as much as the average regional spending, and by 1987-88 it was 6.3 times greater with London accounting for 49 per cent of the expenditure. The report also notes the contribution of local authorities exceeded council funding by 30 per cent.

Critics of the minister's plans, including Mr Luke Rimmer, the former secretary general of the Arts Council, who resigned over the proposals, have been particularly concerned that the "arm's-length principle" of government funding would be endangered. That is also addressed by the audit office examination, which "confirmed the importance of the Office of Arts and Libraries continuing to develop and adapt the reporting arrangements so as to secure in practice the degree of informed oversight they will require, whilst continuing to maintain the appropriate arm's-length relationship on matters of artistic judgement".

The report says that there is wasteful duplication and overlapping of work by the three sets of organizations, and calls for a further critical review of the Arts Council's grant system.

Office of Arts and Libraries: Review of the Arts Council of Great Britain (House of Commons Paper 382; Stationery Office, £6.70)



Beginners learning the skills of game-shooting during a course at Carden Park, west Cheshire, yesterday

Squirrels pose bigger threat than the storms

By Michael Hornsby
Agriculture Correspondent

GREY squirrels could prove an even greater threat than storm damage to broadleaved forests if no action is taken soon to curb their numbers, Mr Andrew Christie-Miller, chairman of Timber Growers United Kingdom, the body which represents private sector forestry, said yesterday.

Ninety per cent of productive broadleaved woodland is in private hands. "The problem is now so acute that if we do not quickly organize a proper national squirrel control scheme, then all the new broadleaved forests we are trying so hard to develop throughout the country could be wiped out," he said.

Mr Christie-Miller, who was chairman of the Forest Windblow Action Committee, set up to assess storm damage, said: "We reckon that between 4.5 and 5 million trees were lost in 34 English and Welsh counties, and that figure may under-estimate the position by as much as 10 per cent."

Mr John Gummer, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced £320,000 in extra grants over the next four years to help replace broadleaved trees blown down in the storms. Mr Christie-Miller's committee had asked for £590,000.

Lyceum backed as Royal Opera's temporary home

By Our Arts Correspondent

THE Lyceum Theatre is expected to become the temporary home of the Royal Opera and Royal Ballet, ending an increasingly frantic search for alternative accommodation during the three-year redevelopment of the Royal Opera House.

If the plan is approved £15 million will be spent on restoring the theatre.

After Mr John Harrison, the opera house's technical director and Mr Jeremy Isaacs, general director, met Mr George Walker, chairman of the Brent Walker leisure group, which has a 125-year lease on the theatre, Mr Harrison said: "With a few alterations to the backstage facilities, the Lyceum could prove a feasible proposition for both opera and ballet."

Brent Walker ended months of speculation yesterday by scotching rumours that it intends to sell its interest in the theatre 15 months after the group bought it for just over £8 million. Brent Walker is to

meet the Theatres Trust, which owns the freehold, next week to discuss the proposed refurbishment.

Mr David Tenne, Brent Walker's development director, said: "One of the things we need to discuss further with the Royal Opera House as soon as possible is the technical requirements they would have. The timing is something which we will also need to look at, but we believe it is entirely possible."

Plans to largely rebuild Sadler's Wells Theatre, another possible temporary venue, are expected to be announced in June, and it is understood that the Sadler's Wells management has kept in close touch with Covent Garden.

The Lyceum, only a few yards from the opera house in Wellington Street, could be the perfect site, but it has been closed since before Brent Walker acquired the lease and has been rapidly becoming derelict.

Previously it was leased by Mecca Leisure from the Greater London Council and the freehold passed to the Theatres Trust via the London Residuary Body. Mr Tenne said the leaseholders had been locked in a legal wrangle with Mecca Leisure until four months ago.

"It is only since then that we have been able to work on refurbishment plans," he said. He would not give details but said the intention was to "bring the Lyceum back to the public. It is still a very beautiful theatre."

The Lyceum, once managed by Sir Henry Irving, was built in 1834, with the interior dating from 1904. It has barely been used as a theatre since Sir John Gielgud played his famous Hamlet there in 1939. It was bought that year by the London County Council who planned to demolish it for road-widening.

Ironically, the war prevented its destruction and in 1946 it was let to Mecca. Brent Walker hopes to complete refurbishment by 1993.

The Royal Opera House was due to close in 1993 for a three-year redevelopment, costing £180 million, but because of planning delays this is likely to be put back to 1994. Realistic alternative homes have proved few despite campaigns for a number of theatres.

Architects oppose cut in courses

By Douglas Broom
Education Reporter

THE standard of British architecture is threatened by government proposals to reduce the length of architectural degree courses in order to save £5 million a year, the Royal Institute of British Architects said yesterday.

Proposals published yesterday by the Department of Education and Science called for five-year training courses for architects to be cut by a year to improve their "effectiveness and relevance".

Students are required to spend a year working in an architectural practice in the middle of their courses. Ministers argue that work experience should follow completion of formal training.

The present pattern has remained unchanged since 1958. Architectural courses are equalled in length only by those for doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons. However, the RIBA said ministers were prepared to sacrifice standards in order to save money.

Bogus aristocrat is jailed for five years

ERNEST Spencer lived like a lord by posing as a member of the aristocracy. He chose a name for himself from Burke's Peerage — Keith Cavendish-Bentinck, using the family name of the Duke of Portland.

He used false documents to get a £405,000 mortgage from the Nationwide Anglia Building Society to buy a mansion on the Thames at Sonning, Berkshire, and bought £24,000 worth of cattle and £6,500 worth of furniture with worthless cheques. He sent his daughters to Roedean.

In reality Spencer, aged 61, was a £9,000 a year book-keeper from Woking, Nottinghamshire. Winchester Crown Court was told. Mr Guy Boney QC, for the

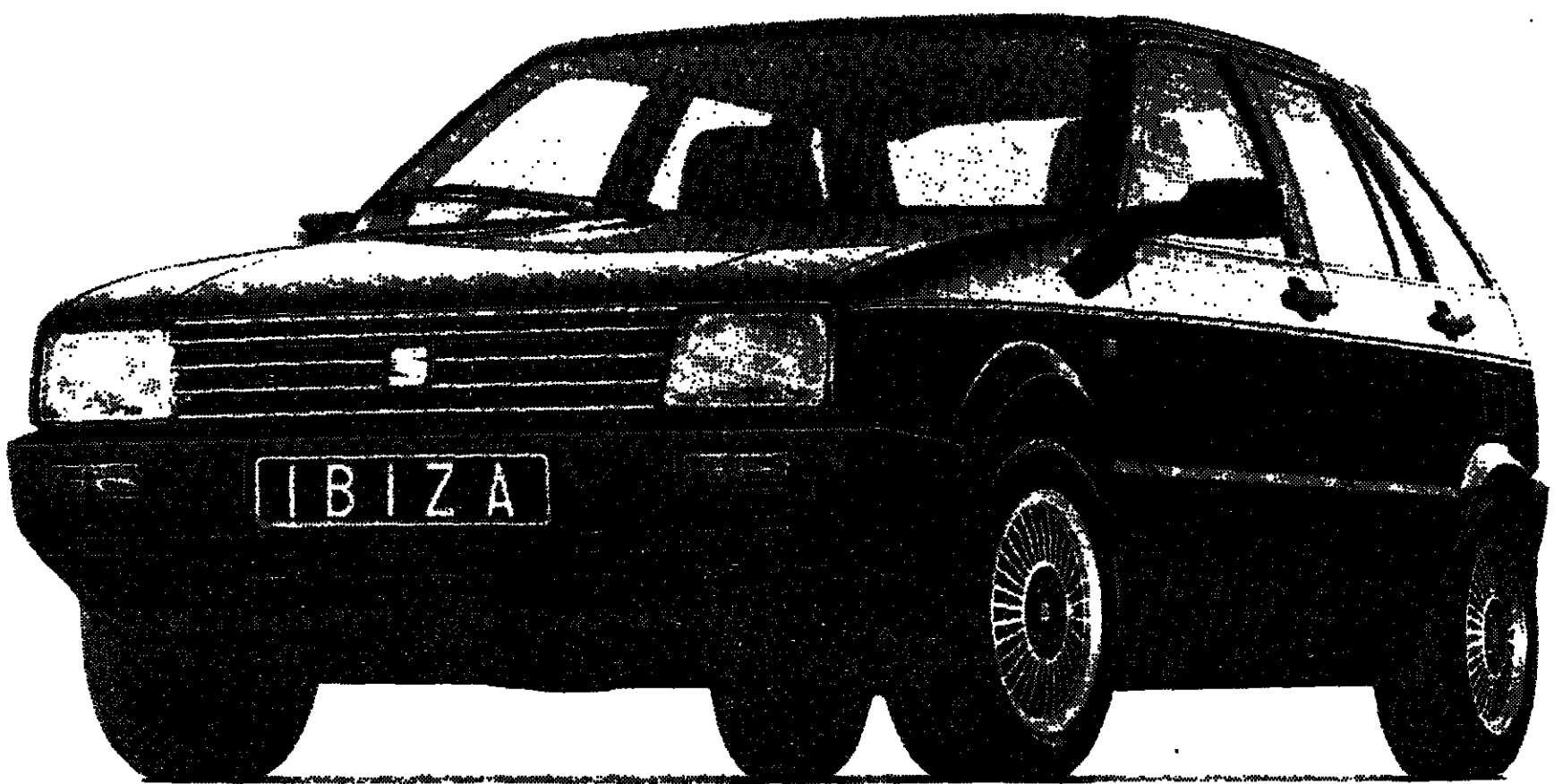
prosecution, began his deception when he returned from the United States in 1988 after spending a year in jail for fraud.

He adopted the name of Cavendish-Bentinck and got a clerical job with a firm called Studio Spares in London. Mr Boney said: "He milked the business of £155,000 by persuading his employer to leave him blank cheques to pay day-to-day bills."

He was caught after five months while on holiday with his employer on the French Riviera when an accountant discovered the fraud. Spencer, who gave his name in court as Ernest Keith-Dewitter-Scott-Spencer, admitted eight charges of deception, theft and fraud. He was jailed for five

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door mirrors, rear window wash/wipe, central door locking, 4 speaker stereo radio cassette, twin rear spoilers, alloy wheels, low profile tyres.

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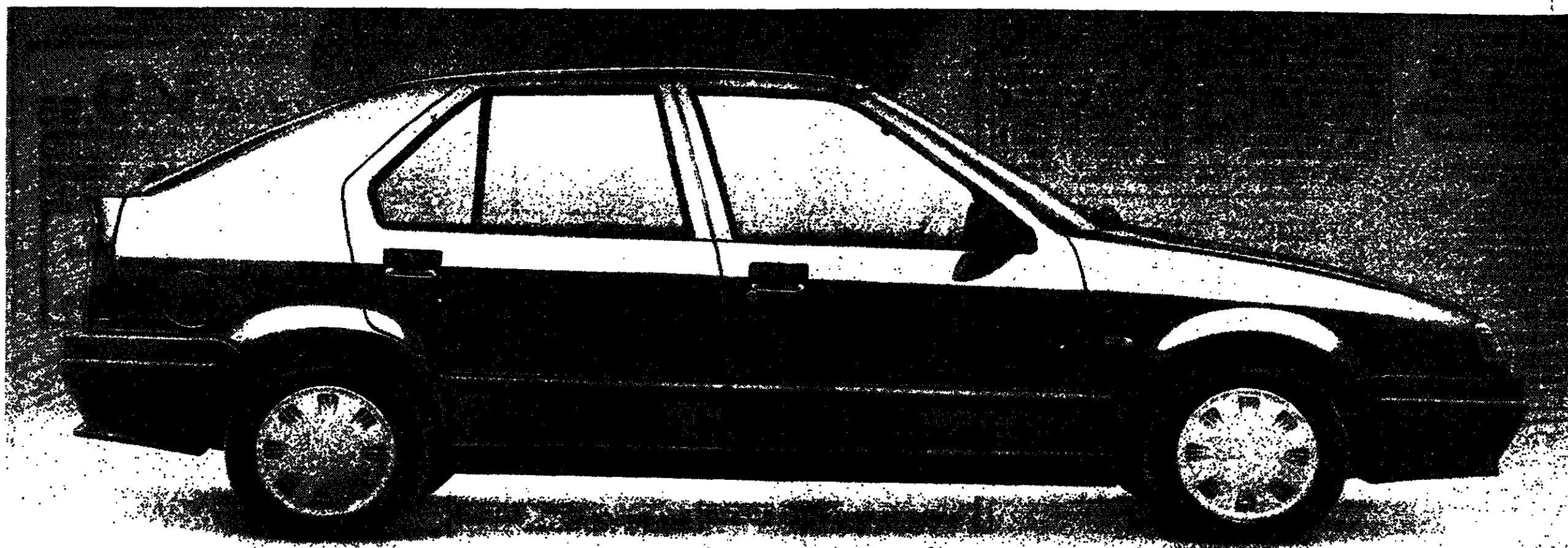
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Implications of Nato's claim of an army challenge to the Kremlin

Troops 'handed arms in warning to Gorbachov'

From Andrew McEwen, Brussels

THE Soviet Army mobilized a division on the outskirts of Moscow in February as a warning to President Gorbachov that it was losing patience with his policies, a Western defence source said yesterday.

The action is understood to have forced Mr Gorbachov to toughen his stand on a wide range of issues and probably explains recent Soviet foot-dragging in three sets of international talks affecting German reunification, conventional forces reductions, and an "open skies" treaty.

An estimated 3,000 troops and 2,000 military cadets were issued with flak jackets, machineguns, and mortars on February 25, according to the source, who said his information came from a Soviet counterpart. They remained in their barracks and military academies, but the President was made aware of what they had done. A few days later, a group of senior officers went to see him and said that they saw "a serious threat to the Motherland".

A high-ranking Soviet officer repeatedly told Mr Gorbachov that the country was on the brink of civil war. It is understood that Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a former Chief of Staff, was involved and may have been the leader.

No hint of their action emerged until March 16, when President Gorbachov was photographed with senior officers and made remarks more flattering to the military than he had done for some time. The source said he was told that the March 16 incident came about when Mr Gorbachov approached the military for help and support. He was told they would co-operate, but at a price.

The officers, part of the General Command, wanted him to slow down the fast pace he had set for reducing the armed forces, take a tougher line in international forums, and obtain a diplomatic dividend for any concessions he made in international talks. They feared that he was about to allow German reunification to happen, with the possibility that Soviet troops would have to withdraw from East Germany, without getting anything in return.

Although the West was aware of some aspects of the March 16 incident, it did not know about the February 25 mobilization until this week. It took place, according to the source, during a huge demonstration in Moscow which had been organized by the KGB to show support for Mr Gorbachov when he was seeking changes in the Constitution.

The demonstration turned out to be a more mixed affair than the authorities had hoped; although mainly pro-Gorbachov, there were many placards reflecting views with

which the Soviet leadership would disagree.

The mobilization was carried out in such a way that foreign diplomats and observers probably would not have been aware of it. Armoured units were opened and weapons issued to the Taman division, one of two divisions stationed just outside Moscow. Weapons were also issued to cadets at a number of military academies around Moscow.

"They were not trying to show who's boss, they were trying to remind Gorbachov that he could not manage without the support of the military," the source said. Their move followed discontent over orders from the President drastically to reduce the entire Soviet war machine, unravelling the military ethos of the previous three decades.

The officers were not against this as such, but wanted it done gradually and to be allowed to withdraw from Eastern Europe with dignity, not in a scramble. President Gorbachov had insisted, against their wishes, that they should meet a timetable he had set for signing a treaty this autumn on conventional forces in Europe. The source said that this was now unlikely, though it was still hoped that the talks in Vienna between the 16 Nato and seven Warsaw Pact nations would eventually produce a treaty.

A further factor behind the discontent of the military was its irritation over what it saw as the excessive reluctance of the Kremlin to use force to quell ethnic fighting in Azerbaijan. The military even-

tually took matters into its own hands last year, and made a political point by unnecessarily mobilizing a division based in Mr Gorbachov's home town.

The source added that the belief that Marshal Akhromeyev was the leader, rather than just a participant, was based on deduction, not on information from the Soviet source. He resigned on principle in December 1988, but remained close to Mr Gorbachov, retained much of his influence, and travelled widely. He has been critical, in western TV programmes, about the danger of the Soviet Union slipping into chaos.

The source also said that General Dmitri Yazov, the Defence Minister, was promoted to marshal shortly after the February 25 incident.

Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State, said in Brussels that he was unaware of the incident. Mr Douglas Hurd, the British Foreign Secretary, said he did not want to comment when asked a similar question. However, he added that during a visit to Moscow three weeks ago he noted a deterioration in the system.

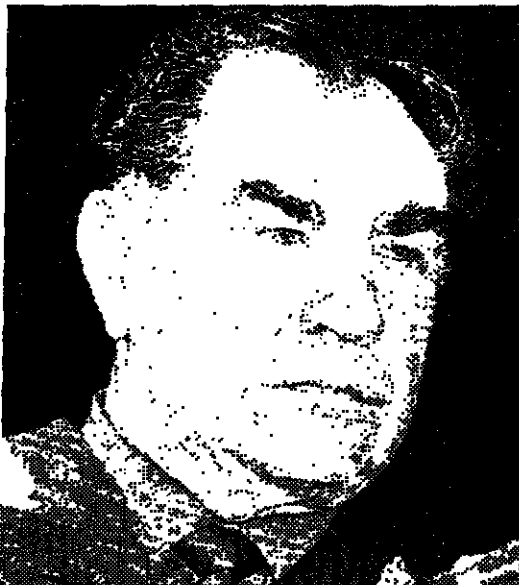
"I had the impression that the disintegration of the existing system in Moscow is going quite fast. I don't think this monopoly of power is likely to last many more months."

"Internal problems are piling up on President Gorbachov, but I also had the strong impression of a man... greatly enjoying his ability to overcome them and reveling in his skill in doing so."

Leading article, page 13



Day of disruption: A line of Soviet militiamen barring the way to demonstrators at the Garden Ring Road in Moscow on February 25



General Yazov: Promoted to marshal



General Moiseyev: A top adviser



Marshal Akhromeyev: An elder statesman

Mobilization a yardstick of deep resentment

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

THE apparent decision by senior Soviet army chiefs to mobilize a division in the Moscow district in February would have served as a salutary reminder to President Gorbachov of the disaffection within the armed forces caused by his policies and the direct effect they are having on military morale.

Although it was not a conspiracy against Mr Gorbachov, the military high command must have decided to present him with an ultimatum. Western military experts yesterday were uncertain whether he had been asked to approve mobilization of one division, or whether action had been taken without his prior approval. Mr Gorbachov is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and in normal circumstances he has to authorize any mobilization.

The military action must have involved all the key figures in the Soviet high command, including General Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, and Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, his predecessor who is now Mr Gorbachov's

military adviser. "Marshal Akhromeyev is looked on as the elder statesman in the high command and a lot of people have been crying on his shoulder about all the concerns in the armed forces," said Mr Richard Wolf, an authority on the Soviet military high command.

Marshal Dmitri Yazov, the Defence Minister, must also have been

privy to what was going on, Mr Wolf said. The fact that Mr Gorbachov recently promoted him from general to marshal underlines the role he may have played. The promotion was clearly a statement from Mr Gorbachov that his defence minister was in control of the military, and that his elevation was a recognition of the continuing importance of the military in Soviet society.

Uzbek football riot

Moscow — AT LEAST 34 people were injured when youths rioted in Andizhan after a visiting soccer team failed to turn up for a match in the Uzbekistan city, Tass reported yesterday.

Gangs of youths rampaged through the city in Soviet Central Asia, burning down or vandalizing more than 200 shops, homes and official buildings, including the prosecutor's office and Communist Party headquarters, the official news

agency said. The independent Postfactum news agency said the gang, armed with automatic weapons, were prevented from taking over the local branch of the state bank only when three armoured personnel carriers were moved in front of the building.

Tass denied reports that several people had died, "but according to a preliminary count, 13 Interior Ministry troops, 10 policemen and 11 civilians were injured". (Reuters)

Resentment within the military against Mr Gorbachov has been building up for some time. While his defence cuts and arms control policies have been supported in principle, the impact on the structure and status of the military has had a progressively demoralizing effect on personnel.

General Moiseyev, who was appointed Chief of the General Staff at the age of 49 in December 1988 — ahead of more senior rivals — has been a firm supporter of Mr Gorbachov. But in recent months there appears to have been a change of mind over the way the various arms control talks have been developing. The Soviet military press has been filled with articles by disillusioned officers who feel that Moscow has granted too many concessions to the West.

The Soviet military, it appears, began demanding action from Mr Gorbachov in a number of areas: it wanted a tougher stance on Lithuania and the Baltic States; guarantees

that the thousands of officers, demobilized following the withdrawal of forces from Eastern Europe, would be properly looked after; and, a review of the arms control negotiations and defence cuts.

In the eyes of the military, these three issues involved the very future of the Soviet Union, the status of the armed forces, and the country's defence posture. With these key areas looking vulnerable, it must have been decided that Mr Gorbachov would have to be given a demonstration of military muscle to encourage him to take on board its misgivings.

The success of the military's tactic became evident to the West early in March when the atmosphere at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks in Vienna changed dramatically. New problems were introduced. Verbal agreements already reached between Moscow and Washington in mid-February on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) were suddenly thrown out by the Soviet sides.

Armenia follows Vilnius

Moscow — THE parliament of Soviet Armenia voted yesterday to follow the example of rebel Lithuania and suspend the spring draft of young people into the Soviet armed forces, the unofficial news agency Interfax said.

The move, which looked certain to anger the Kremlin, was made at a session of the Supreme Soviet which also demanded the guaranteeing of links between the republic and the disputed Azerbaijan region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Tens of thousands of people demonstrated in the Armenian capital, Yerevan this week to urge the parliament to take moves to further assert its independence from Moscow. Young Armenians complain of discrimination and intimidation while serving in the Soviet Army. (Reuters)

Chance for Mitterrand clarification on Nato

By Philip Jacobson

ON THE eve of his tenth year in power, President Mitterrand of France arrives in Britain today for a four-hour meeting at which he and Mrs Thatcher will probably find it easiest to agree about what divides them.

None the less, there appears to be some scope for positive discussions on the prickly issue of France's relationship with Nato. Until quite recently, the Anglo-French battle lines over the alliance have been more or less unchanging: every time London let it be known that it was high time for the French to shoulder their share of the burden of the defence of Western Europe, a crisp response from Paris ruled out any possibility of its rejoining Nato's integrated military command.

The more Mrs Thatcher fumed — echoed, on occasion, by word from Washington that the French were not "doing enough" for the Atlantic alliance — the more obdurate the Government in Paris became, the underlying rationale that had led General de Gaulle to pull the country out of the command structure almost a quarter of a century ago was unchanged, it maintained.

About a year ago, Mitterrand indicated that it was quite pointless for France's allies to speculate about how, rather than if, the prodigal might finally return to the organization in its existing form. That, however, was before the face of Europe began changing at such extraordinary speed and, above all, before the reunification of Germany was thrust to the top of the agenda in France. Mitterrand seemed finally to

be convinced that it was time to start making signals that France, with its unswerving strategy of "anchoring" the Germans in the Western alliance, was ready to consider closer involvement with Nato as the centrepiece of a new defence equation.

With his usual flair for the big occasion, Mitterrand decided to signal France's change of heart at his summit meeting with President Bush in Florida last month. With-out committing himself to anything concrete, he declared French support for "a common exercise of reflection" about adapting the Atlantic alliance to cope with the challenge of change in Europe, and for retaining a Nato structure that preserved strong US ties and incorporated a unified Germany.

The Bush Administration could barely conceal its de-



Mitterrand: Evolving policy on the alliance

light at these signals from France: there was fulsome public praise for the flexibility and broad vision newly evident in Paris. In private, US officials explained Mitterrand's "adjustment" as a clear reflection of French concern about loss of influence in Western Europe as and when a reunified Germany emerged.

Reluctant but, as ever, pragmatic, France had accepted that a potent US military presence was required to help produce a new equilibrium — and that meant retaining a central role for Nato. Mitterrand's continuing hostility towards developing a wider sphere of influence for the organization beyond Europe was duly registered, in the form of his call for the emergence of "complementary" institutions, with an expanded role for the European Community in maintaining its defences.

Exactly how these subtle but significant changes might affect today's encounter remains to be seen. France's enthusiasm for bilateral defence agreements with Germany — bolstered by the Franco-German understanding announced at the end of April — is by now a fact of life in the everyday politics of Europe.

The continued existence of the forward defence and flexible response doctrine embraced by Nato is being rapidly undermined by developments: European governments may eventually be forced to reappraise comforting old assumptions involving the US military presence. The French, at least, seem to have adjusted their sights accordingly.

Top Nazi returns to face trial

Bonn — Herr Josef Schwammberger, aged 78 and frail, but still listed as one of the 10 most-wanted Nazi war criminals, arrived in Stuttgart yesterday to stand trial after losing a long battle against extradition from Argentina (Ian Murray writes).

According to the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles, he personally killed more than 2,000 Jews and was responsible for the deaths of 3,000 others while commanding labour camps in Poland in 1943 and 1944.

KGB 'clears' Norwegian spy

Oslo — An interview with General Gennadi Titov, of the KGB, in the Norwegian Labour Party newspaper, *Arbeiderbladet*, suggests that Arne Treholt, Norway's most famous spy, was innocent (A Correspondent writes).

General Titov, alleged to be Treholt's controller, said there had been nothing irregular about his relationship with the Norwegian, and matters of national or Nato security were never discussed.

Death of Russian Patriarch at 79

Moscow — Patriarch Pimen, who, as head of the Russian Orthodox Church, led tens of millions of believers in the officially atheist Soviet Union, died yesterday at the age of 79, Tass reported.

In 1988, the year of the Church's millennium, the Patriarch praised President Gorbachov's efforts on behalf of religion. (AP)

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Romania sliding into anarchy

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

LESS than three weeks before the first free elections in more than 50 years, Romania is slipping into a state of anarchy and potential confrontation which observers fear the untidy and chaotic electoral process will be unable to halt.

For the 12th successive day yesterday, thousands of anti-government protesters continued illegally to occupy a barricaded, self-proclaimed "anti-communist zone" in the heart of Bucharest, blocking the city's main eight-lane boulevard and defying the security forces to intervene.

The protesters, whose numbers rise to 15,000 during the peak after-dinner hours and drop to a hard core of 200 overnight, are demanding the implementation of a declaration to prevent former leading members of the defunct Communist Party from standing for office on May 20.

Hardest hit would be the favourite in the race for President, Mr Ion Iliescu, the interim President and leader of the ruling National Salvation Front, whose portrait alongside that of the late dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, flaps above the barricaded square over a damning caption: "Friends."

Mr Iliescu, a student friend of President Gorbachov has dismissed the protesters as *golani* or "riff-raff", and declared that they can "slew in their own juice". Cries denouncing him and his communist past now echo through Bucharest night and day, and after dark protesters carrying flickering torches watch a home-made video projected on a large screen depicting him as a puppet of the Kremlin.

Some demonstrators speak of the chance of civil war if, as

expected, the NSF wins the election. The emotion of the protest is increased because it is happening on the spot where many protesters were shot and killed while fighting to overthrow the Communist dictatorship.

A handful of the protesters are in the fifth day of a hunger strike. Pale and weak-looking, they sit under blankets in a roped off corner of the zone under a bust of Karl Marx mockingly inscribed: "Workers of the world, unite!"

Next to them, hundreds of Romanians of all social classes queued with their identity cards to sign a petition supporting the demand that members of the old Communist Party *nomenklatura* not be allowed to stand as

candidates. The situation has become so serious that seven of the 73 parties whose candidates will appear on ballot sheets have appealed to Mr Iliescu for an emergency session of the provisional parliament to be convened today. In a letter, the opposition parties claimed that the "daily aggravation of the internal situation" made it obvious that Romania was plunging into a new crisis. The letter warned that an extraordinary session of the Provisional Council for National Unity was needed to avoid a confrontation "which may again degenerate into bloody events".

The letter, signed among others by the right-wing National Peasant Party, one of

three main rivals to the NSF, came shortly after an attack on the wife of its presidential candidate, Mr Ion Ratiu, aged 72. British-born Mrs Elisabeth Ratiu was set upon by inmates and staff from the psychiatric wing of a large Bucharest hospital. The attackers, some wielding iron bars, smashed the windows of her car and screamed obscenities.

● Trial date: Officials in Romania announced yesterday that the televised trial of the late Nicolae Ceausescu's youngest son and chosen heir, Nicu, will open in the Transylvanian town of Sibiu on May 26, on charges of genocide and not observing arms regulations, which carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Bonn rules out neutrality

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

provided that this does not make the Oder-Neisse line a conventional, heavily armed "frontline" between the military alliances. Herr von Weizsäcker said: "We should be aiming now not for neutrality in the centre (of Europe), but for co-operation between the alliances."

There should be a verification centre monitoring disarmament in Europe; a permanent council of foreign and defence ministers from both alliances; regular consultation between the chiefs of general staff of Nato and the Warsaw Pact; and strict time limits set on the foreign troops stationed in East and West.

The existing alliances still have an irreplaceable function to fill in providing an ordered transition from the Cold War

of the past to a peaceful Europe of the future," he said.

Warsaw has been pushing for a say in the security and military composition of Germany, arguing that this was vital to its national survival. Poland is already guaranteed a temporary seat at the "two plus four" negotiations when the Polish-German border is discussed.

But the allies are not keen to see Poland extend its participation much further. Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, was at best non-committal when told of the Polish demand in Warsaw on Monday. The Soviet Union, despite some signs of movement, still wants a neutral Germany and does not need Poland at the negotiating table to plead for Nato.

Moscow and US progress on Afghan peace pact

From Martin Fletcher, Washington

THE United States and the Soviet Union are developing a new formula for ending the Afghan war. Disagreements remain, but the superpowers are said to be showing much greater flexibility and to be making significant progress towards a resolution of the conflict.

Under the new approach, the Kremlin has endorsed the idea of free and fair elections in Afghanistan and has backed away from its insistence that President Najibullah, the present Soviet-backed leader in Kabul, be assured of a place in a post-war government.

Washington has in turn dropped its insistence that Dr Najibullah be barred from any role in a new administration. It would let him run for election, provided that he stood down during the transition to democracy.

The question of who would control the country during that transition period remains a sticking point between the two sides. The Soviet Union wants President Najibullah to stay in place, with the election supervised by a council of election observers drawn from the United Nations and the 46-nation Organization of the Islamic Conference.

But the US is determined that he should not enjoy the advantages incumbency would give him in the elections. It favours an interim government and dismisses the Soviet comparison with the Nicaraguan elections, when President Ortega stayed in power.

"Afghanistan is not Nicaragua. Ortega did not kill a million people, as Najibullah and his party did in Afghanistan," one State Department official said, quoted by *The New York Times*. Moreover, say officials, the US-backed Afghan guerrillas would refuse to participate in any peace dialogue in which President Najibullah was involved.

An earlier Washington initiative, under which Dr Najibullah would stay in power for a transition period if he pledged to step down once a new government was elected, came to nothing.

The new formula is understood to have come from the Soviet side during a meeting of officials in Helsinki in March, and reflects a basic agreement that the way forward is through elections.

Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, are believed to have discussed the new formula when they met in Washington early last month.

It is expected to come up again when they meet in Moscow next week, and could also be on the agenda of the Washington summit between President Bush and President Gorbachev at the end of this month.

Both superpowers are eager for a settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan, which is costing Moscow up to \$300 million (£167.5 million) a month in military aid, and for which US congressional support is crumbling.

● **KARACHI:** The apparent decision of Dr Najibullah to lift a state of emergency and bring in changes in the Afghan Constitution ending the country's socialist orientation is seen as a significant step towards political resolution of the 12-year Afghan civil war (Zahid Hussain writes).

Mr Hameed Karzai, the spokesman for the six-party Mujahidin alliance of the Afghan Interim Government (AIG) in Peshawar, described the announcement as an important development. Mr Karzai said that Kabul regime's decision to call the *Loi Jirga* (grand people's congress) was significant and that the AIG would soon meet to examine these proposals.

The Afghan Government on Monday announced that the state of emergency — imposed 15 months ago after the withdrawal of Soviet troops — would be lifted on May 20. The Kabul Government, led by the communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), has also announced sweeping changes in the Constitution, ending the party's monopoly over state power and paving the way for democratic elections acceptable to all in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Pakistani military officials claimed that India has moved more engineering and logistic support units in the southern region bordering Pakistan during the past 10 days.

"The state of military alert in India is much higher today than a week ago," a Pakistani official said.

Singh in retreat from the people

From Christopher Thomas, Delhi

MR V. P. Singh, the Indian Prime Minister, has abandoned the fantasy that he can live like an ordinary person at his bungalow on the Lodhi Estate, where he talked to neighbours over the garden fence and invited beggars in for tea.

He has moved out of the house, where adequate security was impossible, to imposing quarters on nearby Race Course Road, where Mr Rajiv Gandhi resided in aloof and, sybaritic splendour. It boasts security so impenetrable that even Mr Gandhi's Cabinet could not get through.

Mr Singh does not go around in open-topped vehicles any more, protected only by "the people's love for me". The fact is, he is not nearly so loved as he was. He is unlikely to try that again, and certainly not in Punjab, as he did when riding a wave of mass adoration in December.

A bullet-proof car is now flown ahead of him when he travels. There was a time when Mr Singh could act spontaneously. Ragged peasants were allowed to squat outside the gate of his bungalow in the hope of an audience. Almost every morning the Prime Minister would open his front door and wave people in, squatting with them while they related their problems.

All that is history. The house at Race Course Road is a fortress of towering walls, floodlights, sirens, bunkers, police checkpoints, road barriers and big, quivering aerials on the roof. The ebb of Mr Singh's popularity comes as no great surprise. People expected miracles; instead, they got a surge in prices of sugar, tea, salt, flour, kerosene and other essentials. Life is no better, disillusionment has taken root, and there has been no lasting respite in the eight-year war in Punjab, despite his promises of "healing".



Mr Singh: Taking tea with beggars is over



A security expert in St Etienne displaying a new anti-riot softball launcher made by a French company and said to deliver a blow with the impact of a boxer's punch

Hong Kong riot police foil breakout at camp

From Jonathan Braude, Hong Kong

AN ARMED prison riot squad used 14 rounds of tear gas to foil a breakout of Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong's most dangerous detention camp yesterday, amid a UN warning that the centre had become "a monster" too big to control.

About 20 Vietnamese cut through the main fence of the Whitehead detention centre, which holds 22,000 inmates, early in the morning and emerged onto a road wielding homemade weapons before the riot unit forced them back into the camp. However, minutes later, the Vietnamese

returned with about 30 reinforcements, hurling stones and cutting new holes in the fence, until the police opened fire with tear gas.

Mr Alistair Asprey, the Secretary for Security, said the situation at Whitehead had been brought under control, and said the Government was not ready to follow calls to bring in the British Army to patrol the camps.

However, Mr Robert van Leeuwen, local representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), said tensions in the camp were now running so

high that neither the Government nor the Vietnamese camp leaders were really in control. He said it was not surprising the Vietnamese wanted to break out, given the conditions in the camp.

The attempt follows a series of escapes over the past two weeks, both at Whitehead, where more than 100 Vietnamese slipped through the fence last weekend, and at the Cape Collinson camp, where Hong Kong holds volunteers waiting for repatriation.

Mr van Leeuwen said about 1,800 people were waiting to return to Vietnam, and another 500 a month were volunteering. However, the conditions in Cape Collinson, only recently converted from a detention centre, did not meet the expectations of volunteers, who felt they deserved better treatment than the inmates of other camps.

Some 1,400 Vietnamese arrived in Hong Kong in the first four months of 1990, compared with 4,300 in the same period last year. More than 80 per cent of the new arrivals were south Vietnamese, many ethnic Chinese who travelled overland through North Vietnam and China. Officials said they believed South Vietnamese were convinced they had a better chance of being recognized as refugees than the northerners.

Colony policemen seized by Chinese

From Jonathan Braude, Hong Kong

HONG Kong and Chinese officials last night were locked in urgent negotiations to free two Hong Kong policemen arrested by soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and forced to land in China.

The two under-cover policemen, it is understood, had boarded a boat travelling in Hong Kong waters, suspecting it of smuggling cars to China. Chinese soldiers forced them at gunpoint to accompany the

vessel to the Chinese coastal town of Shekou.

A Hong Kong government spokesman confirmed the incident. Local officials have been alarmed by repeated Chinese incursions into Hong Kong waters in recent months.

● **Ship barred:** Sir David Wilson, the Governor of Hong Kong, yesterday said the dissident radio ship, the *Goddess of Democracy*, will not be allowed to enter Hong Kong waters en route to China.

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Come right in, my old China

Philip Howard

The next influx into the English language is going to be Chinese. That may sound surprising as we approach the first anniversary of the Peking government's brutal display of insularity in Tiananmen Square, but it is already happening. Even up in darkest Ayrshire the ubiquitous Chinese carry-overs are bringing Chinese words into English as the owners pronounce the orders in west-coast Scots, and stare at the mist driving in over Arran as inscrutably as the Roman legionaries on Hadrian's wall. Such a great culture as China's cannot remain isolated for ever.

Serendipitously some unpublished early work by Arthur Waley has been discovered a century after his birth on August 19, 1895. Waley was the poet and scholar who introduced Chinese and Japanese literature in translation to the Western world. His work, which opened magic casements to the Far East and appealed to people who did not normally read poetry, is still in print and in the quotation dictionaries. Waley's epigraph to *The Tale of Genji*, the 11th-century Japanese novel by a lady at court called Lady Murasaki, compares the translator to the prince discovering Charles Perceval's Sleeping Beauty, who had been waiting for him for 1,000 years. "Est-ce vous, mon prince? lui dit-elle. Vous vous êtes fait attendre." ("Is it you, my prince? she said. 'You certainly have taken your time.'")

It has also taken a long time for these words to see the light, but they too have been worth the wait, and the story of their discovery is suitably romantic and strange. Mariko Ihara, a Japanese post-graduate student, came to London to finish her PhD dissertation on Waley's interpretation of *The Tale of Genji*. She visited the British Museum, where young Arthur Waley had taught himself Chinese and Japanese while working as assistant keeper in the Print Room. Going through the minutes of committee meetings in the archives, she found that Waley had written a *Catalogue of Japanese Illustrated Books* just before he left the British Museum in 1930. This was "to remain in manuscript for the present", and had vanished.

By a series of absurd flukes, Mariko found the catalogue. Consisting of 140 typewritten pages describing 401 illustrated books of the Edo period (1600-1867), it is a unique scholarly work, but of interest only to scholars. However, the catalogue includes 30 of Waley's first translations of the *waka* poems on which the illustrations were based, and these are the right stuff, the elegant simplicity, the emphasis on the particular, the use of stressed and unstressed syllables that foreshadows Gerard Manley Hopkins's sprung rhythm.

*Dew-laden, the bamboos of the garden
Sink yet deeper their hands as
over them passes
The cloud-roll of the evening
rain.*

*Riding saddle to saddle
Come let us be on our way;
For at home already a blizzard
of white blossom
Must be falling from the trees.*

Mariko next pursued her PhD up the hill to Highgate Village, where Arthur Waley lived the last three years of his life with Alison Grant Robinson, marrying her a month before his death in 1966. Alison told the story of their extraordinary relationship, which lasted 37 years, in *A Half of Two Lives* (1972): the romance of a New Zealand girl and the famous orientalist, her years of devotion to her tormented and tormenting lover (who was inextricably tied to the sinister Beryl de Zoete), the Bloomsberries and the Vorticists, Alison crossing herself before going to a Bad Matter's tea party with Beryl, and the long journey's ending in lovers' meeting at Highgate.

Alison still lives in their Highgate house, which is a time warp, and a shrine to a great passion. Nothing has been moved, and nothing has been moved. Mariko wore an industrial mask against the dust of 30 years as she catalogued the book mountain, but still she sneezed continually. As her visit to England was coming to an end last December, she looked in the drawers of the desk at which she was working. In the top drawer, beneath a couple of books on calligraphy, she found ancient typescripts and manuscripts in the fine Waley italic. Here was more unpublished Waley.

Arthur Waley was both scholar and poet, but whenever the two came into conflict, the poet won. Some modern critics find his work old-fashioned and over-elaborate, but you might say the same about Virginia Woolf's, or, for that matter, Lady Murasaki's. He laid the foundations for Far Eastern studies in the West, but he was also the first man to bring the great literatures of China and Japan to the ordinary reader. Although often invited, he never visited the Far East, perhaps because, as the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu said, in Waley's translation: "He whose sightseeing is inward can in himself find all he needs. Such is the highest form of travelling."

He was inspired by Pound as well as Hopkins, and his style influenced a generation of British poets. He opened a door that is increasingly important as the century grows old. His influence on Western thought and attitudes is profound, and here he comes, on his hundredth birthday, with something new from the exotic languages that he made our own.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Not least among the myriad joys of writing for *The Times* is the sure and certain knowledge that the audience is with you (from the word not).

In any other organ, I should be unable to embark on today's little trip round the lighthouse without a long explanation of the *Narranshiff* tradition. But you know all about that. Most of you probably have enough Swabian to have read it in Sebastian Brandt's 1494 original, but even the rest will have rolled around helplessly at Alexander Barclay's hilarious 1509 translation. A little winner from day one, and for many years thereafter just the thing to whip out of the doublet and cackle over when there was nothing on but another repeat of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

Little wonder the formula proved so durable that 500 years later Hollywood was still able to found an entire disaster industry upon it: you take a handful of representative stereotypes, isolate them beyond escape — a ship, a sky-scraper, an airliner — and be sure as God made little green banknotes, the spectacle of assorted human follies thrashing themselves into communal chaos will be guaranteed to keep your turnstiles rattling forever.

Which brings me, of course, to Battersea, and Tuesday night. There were six of us waiting to go aboard: a famous novelist, a famous actor, a famous sociologist, a famous critic, a famous hiccups in the career of Sir Ralph Halpern, and a totally unknown man in the street. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the man in the street, indeed, was the fact that he had remained totally unknown, despite having spent a quarter of a century clocking up some 200 hours in television. Had he clocked it up in Lancasters, he would have had a bar to his DFC by now, and retired to some rose-girt haven with a bulldog pipe, a black labrador called Goering, the thanks of a grateful nation, and eight directorships, but there you are.

What we six had embarked upon was the maiden voyage of the good ship British Satellite Broadcasting. Built at a cost of £1.3 billion, it lies at anchor just beyond Chelsea Bridge and this

week it began transmitting. That very few began receiving — since £1.3 billion buys you technology so sophisticated that those of us able to receive things by bending a coathanger and securing it in a rust-hole may only marvel — was naturally a source of grief not only to BSb's owners, but also to the six of us about to sail in her. What bonds the very famous to the totally unknown (even one shuffling moonlighting on his Sky paymaster) is that neither wishes his innermost observations to fail to become outermost.

Because none of us knew, until we cast off, that it was a ship of fools. We had rather deceived ourselves — since that is how fools have for five centuries been lured aboard — into believing that we were to hold a serious discussion on the nature of middle age. We did not twig that this might not be so until the charming moderator, a matron of 44 long hot summers, declared her interest by saying she could not stand middle-aged men because, in her experience, they could not keep going all night. Any lingering doubts about the gravity of our commission were dispelled soon afterwards, when Tony Britton was asked by the matron whether he could still do it at all. Jeffrey Archer was invited to tell us whether his virility or his integrity was the more important to him, Milton Shulman was forced into a corner from which his only way out was to insist that he could still lick any woman in the place, and the man in the street took the Fifth Amendment, on the grounds that if he was going to stop being totally unknown, this was a bad place to start.

Laurie Taylor, cunning as only a social scientist can be, simply said he loved his wife. Which left only Fiona Wright to come to the rescue. Miss Wright said she preferred middle-aged men because they could be very interesting, particularly on general knowledge. As rescues go, it fell some way short of *The Towering Inferno*.

The man in the street stood himself staring upwards, pondering folly. Somewhere above, a billion poundsworth of satellite charged with disseminating this dross was twinkling, like a diamond, in the sky.

Hazhir Teimourian says the release of American hostages is dictated by economic realities

Iran woos Bush—but not Britain

Nine months after assuming direct responsibility for the government of Iran, President Rafsanjani last week revealed a measure of his despair over his failure to halt the decline in the living standards of his countrymen. His tame vice-president for parliamentary affairs, Hojatoleslam Mohajerani, dared to suggest in a newspaper article that Iran should hold talks with the United States. In the absence of such talks, he said, Syria, not Iran, would benefit from the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon — even though it is Iran's fundamentalist word that carries most weight with their captors.

No one had any doubts that it was Rafsanjani himself who stood behind the article. Friend and foe and bystander were stunned. Rafsanjani was now preparing to ditch one of the central doctrines of Khomeinism: never to sit at the negotiating table with "the Great Satan".

The reaction of his foes in the ultra-fundamentalist camp, gathered around the scheming Ahmad Khomeini, son of the late

Ayatollah, was not long in coming. Ahmad's mouthpiece, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the former interior minister who financed the setting up of the Lebanese Hizbollah in 1982, announced that the government was preparing "to bury all the achievements of the revolution", and Ahmad himself declared that his father's legacy was in danger. Influential newspapers joined the fray and the spiritual leader of the ruling establishment, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, said that he would never allow the government to take part in talks with Washington. Those who suggested such talks, he said, were either simpletons or paralysed by America's apparent power.

The opposition proved overwhelming, and this time Rafsanjani did not run away with the prize. He was even forced to distance himself from the attempt by saying that his deputy had expressed a personal view.

Nevertheless, another American hostage, Mr Frank Reed, was released, and without any preconditions, unlike the earlier release of Professor Robert Polhill,

which had at first been made conditional upon John Kelly, US Assistant Secretary of State, flying to Damascus for talks with the hostage-takers. It was a partial victory which proved that Rafsanjani's influence reached the Shia slums of south Beirut, hitherto regarded as the stronghold of his enemies.

What has converted a former supporter of the imprisonment of American diplomats in their embassy in Tehran to the belief that hostage-taking is un-Islamic? The answer is, simply, the responsibility of government. Before his assumption of the executive presidency last August, Rafsanjani had to pander to the whims of the Ayatollah, who once proclaimed that economics was a subject fit only for donkeys. Now he knows that his survival depends on turning the Iranian economy around — and soon. Anti-government riots in a number of cities earlier this year, in which scores of people are said to have died, have convinced him that time is running out.

"My husband is a civil servant,"

a Tehran woman told me last week during a mis-directed telephone call. "Please write that if we do not hold down two other jobs between us, we would not be able to feed our three children. He has not had a rise since the revolution [of 1979]."

The economic legacy of Khomeinism for Iran is indeed dismal. Eleven years after the revolution, the average standard of living has declined by 55 per cent, while unemployment is estimated at 50 per cent. The country's industry is thought to be operating at less than a third of capacity, and the country's bills for imported food are becoming larger by the year.

To start on the long road ahead, President Rafsanjani has chosen to try to improve Iran's economic infrastructure, such as roads, railways and ports. "This infrastructure was not much developed before the revolution," says Dr Hamid Sabourian, an Iranian economist at Cambridge University. "But because of the damage during the eight years of war with Iraq, on top of general neglect, it has become even worse."

In other words, Iran needs large sums of money quickly, and it knows that such sums can come only from the West. It also knows that the primary candidate for such an injection of funds must be the estimated \$5-7 billion of Iranian assets frozen in American banks since 1980.

This explains Rafsanjani's current concentration on releasing American — as opposed to European — hostages in Beirut. The prospect of British hostages being released is remote: Britain has nothing to offer Iran financially, and the main concessions that Tehran wants — to raise the banning of *The Satanic Verses* and the prosecution of Salman Rushdie for blasphemy — are unacceptable.

In the longer term, Iran's only hope of attracting foreign money in loans and investment rests in extricating itself from all involvement in international terrorism, as well as in achieving stability at home. However, in a country with a population of 54 million which is doubling every 18 years, such hopes may be ill founded.

Moscow's well-trodden path to German unity

On the eve of the six-nation talks, Harold James traces the mixed record of conciliation and hostility

German reunification, the four powers agreed, should be carried out "in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security". This might be an unexceptionable and even appropriate formula for the "two-plus-four" talks starting in Bonn tomorrow, but it is in fact the text agreed at Geneva in July 1955 by President Eisenhower, Marshal Bulganin, Sir Anthony Eden and M Edgar Faure.

In 1955, none of the present participants in the two-plus-four talks except M Mitterrand was politically prominent; but the problems of implementing the agreement then are exactly those now facing the participants at Bonn. Did the "interest of European security" mean "disarmament and neutralization"?

At that time, there were in circulation two interpretations of Soviet motives in agreeing to the Geneva formula. One said that it was a trick to draw West Germany out of Nato, which it had just joined, and to check German remilitarization. The Geneva discussions took place immediately after the restoration of sovereignty to the Federal Republic on May 5, 1955 (and May 5 is now symbolically chosen for the beginning of the two-plus-four talks). In some eyes, therefore, the Geneva talks were a Soviet device to destroy the infant West German state.

A second interpretation suggested that the Soviet agreement to the Geneva formula was more than a diplomatic trick: that the strategy derived from the Soviet Union's internal weakness. Khrushchev's campaign for greater openness had split the party. At the same time, Moscow knew that its powerful nuclear weapons were of little use in the absence of an effective delivery system. A reordering of European security offered an easier way to maintain Soviet defences, and a possible way to disarm Khrushchev's internal critics.

In a secret initiative at the same time, East Germany's deputy interior minister, Vincenz Müller, a former general, suggested to a

West German minister that Moscow would respond favourably to a loosening of Bonn's Nato link. Later he proposed a military coup against the East German party as a preliminary to rapprochement between East and West Germany. He claimed that anti-Stalinist Russians supported the scheme. The memoirs of the late Franz Josef Strauss indicate that Chancellor Adenauer took these approaches quite seriously.

Whatever the meaning of the Soviet move at Geneva, and the initiatives that went with it, they terrified Adenauer. He told Britain that he had no faith in the government that might succeed him, that Germany would always feel tempted to make a deal with Russia, and that Western integration meant much more than reunification. Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, and John Foster Dulles, the US secretary of state, supported his position.

A few weeks later, Adenauer travelled to Moscow, and effectively bargained away German unity in return for the release of prisoners of war. Thereafter, Soviet resistance meant that the Geneva formula remained a meaningless cipher.

The Soviet equivocation on Germany at the time was not new. The 1945 Potsdam Agreement had merely laid down that "for the time being" there should be no central German government. Over the following years, however, Moscow made some apparently bold proposals.

During the 1947 foreign ministers' conference in London, Molotov told Ernest Bevin that his real aim was German unity. Bevin incredulously replied that the Germans would not turn communist and "would say all the right things and repeat all the current formulas. But in their hearts they would be longing for the day when they could revenge their defeat at Stalingrad." But Molotov persisted.

In March 1952, the famous "Stalin note" to the Western powers offered "lasting conditions of peace which will facilitate the development of Germany as a



united, independent, democratic and peace-loving state". Four weeks later, Stalin added free elections to make the package more realistic. In August 1953, Moscow again proposed that a provisional pan-German government should supervise free elections (although ominously it was said that there would be special controls to stop the "big monopolies" influencing the outcome).

For the West, as for Adenauer, the difficulty was how to interpret Soviet motives: were the initiatives products of a Soviet inability to control its East European empire, or devices to expand it? Between 1955 and 1989, there were no more such initiatives, the

Soviet grip over Eastern Europe appeared secure, and Moscow appeared unhesitatingly committed to supporting East Germany. In 1987, however, Mr Gorbachev told Herr Strauss that he believed there was only one German nation; in the summer of 1989 a Soviet general explained in a television interview with an astonished Enoch Powell that he thought there would be German unity and that there would be no Soviet obstruction. And on November 16, 1989, Soviet television showed Gorbachev saying that "discussions about unification would mean an interference in the affairs of West Germany and the Democratic Republic".

An updated version of Harold James's book, *German Identity*, will be published on May 17 by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Thatcher the image-booster

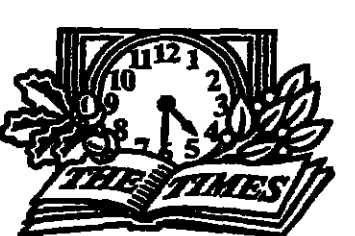
Advisers to Vice-President J. Danforth Quayle are crossing their fingers that his 24-hour visit to London next week will do wonders for his battered reputation at home. Officially, Quayle is leading the United States delegation to celebrations marking the centenary of Dwight Eisenhower's birth. Unofficially, though, the visit is being used as an image-making exercise. Within minutes of flying in from Italy on Monday night, Quayle and his entourage will be whisked to Chequers for dinner with Mrs Thatcher; he will meet her for formal talks at Downing Street the next morning, and they will lunch together — with Neil Kinnock — at the US ambassador's residence. The television cameras will follow him throughout, for broadcast on prime-time bulletins in America.

For the accident-prone Quayle, the coverage — providing that he manages to avoid further foot-in-mouth incidents — could not come at a more opportune time. His errors have spawned a cottage industry in America in the 16 months he has been in office. Paraphrasing an exploit of his image as a bumbling clown includes T-shirts, car stickers, badges, doormats and a Quayle watch. There is even a magazine, *The Quayle Quarterly*, dedicated to detailing his every gaffe. The latest issue of the cult publication offers cassette tapes of the vice-president's greatest misstatements. Highlights include the occasion when he addressed a welcoming

party in Samoa as "happy campers" and the memorable words in a speech to Arizona Republicans: "If we do not succeed, then we run the risk of failure." That could almost be a personal vice-president motto.

Residents of Hazelbourne Road in south-west London will be delighted this morning that the local elections are over. One side of the street lies in Tory Wandsworth (poll tax £148), the other in Labour Lambeth (£548). Ever since the poll tax was announced they have suffered daily visits from Tory politicians and the accompanying media circus. One £148 poll-tax payer said last night: "I would be quite happy if they moved our side moves on to the part of some critics, who argue that filing a review from a phone box immediately after the curtain comes down prevents a properly considered approach, failed to materialize. Advocates of the Broadway system of a series of advance press previews, distinct from the glittering opening night, were also thin on the ground, and the Circle will now meet the Society of West End Theatre shortly to put its case for continuing the time-honoured

party in Samoa as "happy campers" and the memorable words in a speech to Arizona Republicans: "If we do not succeed, then we run the risk of failure." That could almost be a personal vice-president motto.



DIARY

first-night practice. Critics will also argue strongly for first-night performances to start at 7 pm instead of 8 pm, so increasing the chances of getting reviews in the following day's paper. And as one said, anything that means critics have had one hour less in the bar before curtain up must be to everyone's advantage.

Upbeat

Everyone, it seems, needs a public relations consultant these days. With public confidence in the police in decline and increasing calls for independent inquiries into cases such as the Guildford Four, the Police Complaints Authority is the latest body to turn for help to the image makers. PR consultants Biss Lancaster, previously concerned with the travel business, the sugar industry and financial institutions, is taking over from the Central Office of Information. Explaining this latest privatization, Brigadier John Pownall, the authority's deputy chairman, says: "We think we are doing a good job, but the public doesn't seem to appreciate us." But is there not a

danger that raising the authority's profile will simply encourage the public to make even more complaints against the police? Mike Medley of Biss Lancaster responds: "We shall be treading a thin line between making the public more aware of the authority, and being seen to solicit more complaints."

Handle with care

Before newly created life peers can settle upon their titles, they have to satisfy the Garter King of Arms, Sir Colin Cole. That protocol has been properly observed. It can be a time-consuming and nit-picking

I have a few hyphens here that people have dropped.



process, as Stanley Clinton Davis, ennobled in last month's list of working peers, is finding out. "Clinton Davis, who was dismissed as an EC commissioner by Mrs Thatcher, has set his heart on becoming Lord Clinton-Davis. No problem, one might have thought, but the Garter King of Arms has taken exception to the sudden appearance of the hyphen. Happily, a compromise has been reached to allow the former Labour minister his wish. He will be introduced in the House of Lords next week as Lord Clinton-Davis, but only on the condition that plain Clinton Davis changes his commoner's name this week, adding the hyphen by deed poll.

Life of Liz

One man who has been following the bulletins on Elizabeth Taylor's health particularly closely is film critic and author Alexander Walker. For three years he has been writing a biography of the star, and he has now delivered the manuscript to Weidenfeld and Nicolson — minus the final chapter. "I have been hanging on to her every last breath," he says. The 200,000-word book — privately referred to by its working title, *E.T.* — is due for publication in October. "We have a few more years yet," says Walker. "But it looks as though Liz is making a remarkable recovery. I am glad to say."

Love on the line

If London underground passengers were eyeing each other apprehensively — or perhaps in happy anticipation — on their way home from work yesterday, they had probably just been reading the thoughts of Ken Livingstone as published in *Midweek*, the free magazine handed out at stations. He had predicted that on the night Mrs Thatcher falls from power, not only will there be dancing in the streets but "complete strangers will meet on the tube and make love".

Pakistan's cricket...
The Test and County...
They say that...
Should in future...
So they should...
The host nation has...
until now. This has...
practical solution to...
an administrative...
has by the way...
among the nobles...
as a cricket...
assumes a non-aligned...
questioned by...
judgement...
Cricket has never been...
genial as its image...
white flannels...
blacksmiths bowing...
been at variance...
W. G. Grace replacing...
titled first ball and...
they came to see me...
be apocryphal, but it...
Spouting contests must...
warmed, however...
victory — or still...
defeat — has led players...
downward slide...
How far it is their...
years ago when, during...
Pakistan, Mike...
pore-waging dispute...
The point is that the...

John Russell Taylor on how British preservation of art treasures makes up for the sometimes questionable methods of their acquisition

Conservation or expropriation?

One of the biggest mistakes museums — and, be it said, their critics — can make is to assume that they have to choose between being scholarly and being popular. Such a view radically underestimates both the strength of the self-education movement, and the amount of interest in art and antiquities felt by people who are unashamedly non-specialist.

At least the British Museum is making no such mistake at present. The upper levels of the northernmost block have just reopened with a bang, after a couple of years' closure, with a spectacular new addition in the shape of the three Japanese Galleries built on top of the old Oriental and Prints and Drawings Galleries. This impressive piece of loft development was four-fifths financed by Japanese businesses, and provides a splendid showcase for the cream of the museum's Japanese collection.

Very remarkable it is, too. No doubt all the stops have been pulled out for the opening display, but it is still a happy surprise that the fashionable movement for wholesale repatriation of works of art does not seem to have affected the Japanese. They, presumably, see it as more a matter of national pride that the British public can appreciate the marvels of Japanese art and design in better conditions than ever before.

If the present-day inhabitants of that part of Central Asia on either side of the Silk Road did not have their hands full with more immediate political action, they might not feel so indulgent about the re-opening show in the Oriental part of the galleries below. Caves of the Thousand Buddhas (until August 27) puts on show for the first time in many years a wonderful collection of Silk Road art, mostly discovered and brought back by the great archaeologist Sir Marc Aurel Stein between 1900 and 1915.

Then, there was no doubt that Stein's researches were heroic, retrieving for the civilized world much that would otherwise have mouldered unseen in the wilderness. Now that certainty is unjustifiable: a Chinese friend of mine tends to murmur "Full of stolen treasures" every time he passes the BM, and it is a matter of debate whether Stein's haul is "stolen" within the modern meaning of the word.

At least the BM allows viewers to make up their own minds about that. On the credit side are all the wonders of conservation per-

GALLERIES

formed in London on these very fragile paintings and textiles, which would probably not even exist today had it not been for Stein's enterprise. Some of the works are indeed so delicate and light-sensitive that the selection of paintings to be shown in two parts, so as not to expose them to even very dim light more than is absolutely unavoidable.

The Buddhist art of the area between the 4th and the 9th centuries is truly wonderful, of a vividness and simplicity which sometimes take the breath away. There is something magical about looking at the fragments of textile and reflecting that fragile as they are, they have already survived for more than a millennium.

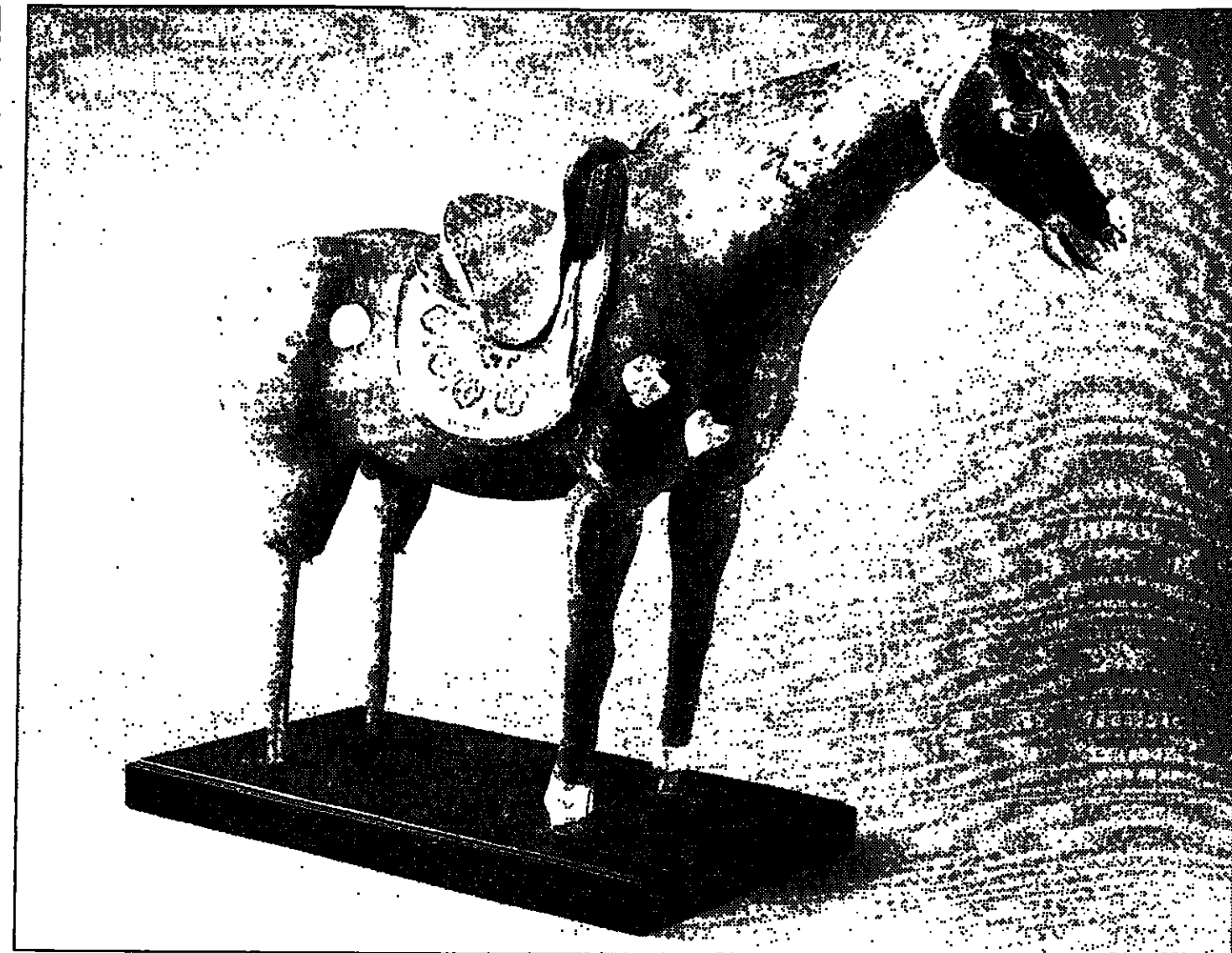
The show, *Treasures of the Department of Prints and Drawings*, next door (until July 29) is admittedly something of a rag-bag, but then, what rags and what a bag: the handsomely redesigned gallery is filled with wonders, some very familiar, some less so, including works by Dürer, Tiepolo, Constable and Picasso, as well as exquisite pieces by the Glaswegian Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the American Precisionist, Charles Sheeler.

Besides these, until September 2, there is the *Fake? show*, which is almost a demonstration-piece on the art of combining broad popular appeal with the grandest kind of scholarship. Maybe there is something slightly morbid about the public's interest in the whole business of forgery (it is always nice to see overweening scholars caught out), but the existence of art forgeries does raise many questions beside the obvious, vexed question of where the monetary value of an art-work really lies. And it offers a rare opportunity to see the gold Tiara of Saitapharnes or a genuine Van Meegeren forgery of Vermeer, the most famous falsifications there have ever been.

John Russell Taylor's selection from other current shows

NUDES LADY: Dod Procter, much more than her husband Ernest, specialized in painting female nudes. These, with their distinctive chill sensuality, remain the most individual works in the touring retrospective, two years short of her centenary. Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool (051 207 0001) until May 23.

LIGHT IN THE DARK: Leonard Bramer, a leading painter in early 17th-century Delft, is not exactly a household name. But this small, choice show of his paintings and drawings does show a strongly individual talent and a passion for almost phosphorescent lighting effects. Richard L. Feigen (030 0020) until June 8.



Tang dynasty figure of a horse, 2ft high, from the *Caves of the Thousand Buddhas* exhibition at the British Museum

If the Tiepolos in the Prints and Drawings show whet the appetite, there is a unique chance to assuage it at the *Accademia Italiana* (Rutland Gate, off Knightsbridge) until June 30. Giambattista Tiepolo is a major exhibition by any

standards, gathering together some 80 drawings selected from the 254 held by the Civico Museo Sartorio in Trieste. They had all belonged to the engraver Viviani, and were found unrecognized in a trunk of papers by Giuseppe Sartorio in 1938. He donated them to the municipality, which received them in 1910.

They seem to cover all periods of Tiepolo's career, from very early, imitative works up to his latest, boldest compositions. What immediately strikes one is the amazing modernity of effect. Tiepolo, all too often regarded as a delightful rococo lightweight, comes out here as strong and serious as could be wished, often wielding his brush or pen with an almost oriental boldness and immediacy.

He was also one of the earliest of the Old Masters to have regularly produced drawings as works in their own right, rather than as mere stages in the process of conceiving and painting. It is interesting, too, to be let more precisely than usual into the problems of exhibition vs. conservation: many of his drawings, it now emerges, use a sort of ink heavy in iron, and a process akin to rusting is liable to eat them away. It is fortunate that this collection is in such careful hands.

Even more complicated problems bedevil the works in *Saving Old Masters*, at the Dulwich Picture Gallery until July 1. Here the spectator really is let into all the secrets, and asked engagingly to share the problems. When there is a perfectly genuine landscape by

Cuyp, expanded and improved by Sir Francis Bourgeois in the early 19th century, should the additions just be sawn off? With one of Reynolds's most popular pictures, "Girl with a Baby", which also happens to be one of his less happy technical experiments, should it be cleaned to show up the defects as well as the (hoped-for) hidden beauties? In the case of a painting literally in tatters through war damage (a rather respectable-looking Italian St Cecilia), where is the start to be made, if at all?

Absorbing stuff, especially when it is borne in mind how many darkened pictures in the collection, demoted from grand attributions a century ago, have re-emerged as the genuine article, Cuyp or Gheeraerts or Guercino or Reni, only after recent cleaning.

Skeleton hunting

TELEVISION

Sheridan Morley

ONE of the American television hits of the past decade mercifully only seen here in the still watches of the dawn, is a series called *Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous*, in which, as in *Through the Keyhole*, a man wanders around very large houses looking at what wealthy people keep in their cupboards.

For *This Week on Thames* last night, *The Millionaire in Chains* looked as though it might have come from the same stable. Ostensibly an investigation of Adnan Khashoggi, the arms dealer once known as the richest man in the world, but now facing charges of racketeering, embezzlement and fraud, it was little more than an extended real-estate commercial for his surviving mansions in Florida and New York.

The current Khashoggi scandal is another of those *Bonfire of the Vanities* court cases with which New York is making the uneasy transition from its super-rich Reagan Eighties to the pricklier Bush Nineties. The issues raised are intriguing enough. Was he, as arms dealers go, an innocent victim of the Marcos regime? Might his life now be a great deal easier if Ronnie were still a useful friend at the White House?

Khashoggi now commutes to court by subway, but spends his weekends in Florida, down to his last \$50 million and wearing a security bracelet around his ankle.

He is still having a little trouble with the English language. Trying frantically to distance himself from a former aide, who went to jail for pimping, Khashoggi memorably announced that the man "used to be my ex-chaffeur" thereby suggesting a whole new category of non-persons twice removed. It was good to learn of a new Manhattan cocktail-party law — if you're indicted, you're invited — but there was not a lot more by way of investigative journalism.

40 Minutes (BBC 2) ended a very strong series with an epitaph for Colin Graver, a partially deaf Durham boy with a speech defect, who somehow slipped through every one of the social services' nets, and at the age of 17 ended by throwing himself off Westminster Bridge.

The passer-by who tried to stop him told in terrifying detail what it is like to be the last of a series of nets through which a human life literally falls. The film suggested that television can sometimes provide, if not a conclusion, at least a kind of therapy for the bereaved.

Documentary, not dramatic

THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston

Victory Celebrations Everyman, Liverpool

AT THE end of the published edition of this play by Solzhenitsyn, his first large-scale work, antedating the novels that brought him fame and exile, come eight words before which criticism falters: "1951, Ekibastuz, composed orally while on gang labour". Ekibastuz was the gulag he was sent to, after five years already spent in labour camps, and here he composed and memorized this play, smuggling it out in fragments carried by released prisoners.

Only a man of indomitable will could have completed a literary work in conditions more frightful than anything we in the West, sitting comfortably in our seats at the theatre, can imagine. His dedication commands respect.

Thirty years, however, passed before Solzhenitsyn released the play for publication, and a further 10 before this production, its world premiere. So where its denunciation of Stalin's Russia might once have been impressive simply as a piece of theatre, and as such it fails. It fails the only significant test of any play: tedious dialogue kills an audience's interest.

The promising situation is an impromptu party in a captured



Paul Broughton as Colonel Berbenchuk, Maria Gough as Galina

Prussian castle where a great wall-mirror is placed on trestles, and a dozen Red Army officers sit down to drink, sing and frankly criticize the enormities of Communist rule. One of them denounces collective farms, another the purges, a third the activities of the secret police, a fourth the follies of Stalin. Galina (Maria Gough), a young woman discovered in the castle, admits to working for the Nazi-backed Russian Liberation Army and, in the nearest approach to a plot, decent Captain Nerzhin (Andrew Rattenbury) takes her side against the odious NKVD Lieutenant.

The intricate mesh of loyalties, bewildering to a contemporary British audience, is made more confusing by the plethora of Russian names, obscure towns and presumably meaningful snatches of verse. The plot's farcical resolution almost works, but the directors (Linda Dobell and John Doyle) absurdly keep intact all the verbose reminiscences that Solzhenitsyn, I suspect, added to his original text. These are dry and undramatic, and only the ablest members of the cast, notably Stephen Earle's saturnine Major, make them passable by suggesting links between past experience and present rage.

Paul Broughton's humorous Colonel, abandoning the attempt to make sense of his map, has presence, and the degree of muddle that exists even in a victorious army is sometimes well caught. But as a whole the evening is no more convincing than the officers' nice new boots, which are as clean and unscuffed as they were when they left the wardrobe mistress's cupboard.

Benedict Nightingale

Coriolanus Barbican

the Roman ghettos. You feel that somewhere inside he dreams of being immortalized in gold and stuck on top of one of Albert Speer's palaces.

Sarcasm, scorn and contempt give his performance its force but perhaps also a certain monotony. Dane's voice does not have great range, nor his interpretation great complexity. If you think, with me, that Coriolanus is the least interesting Shakespearean hero, he will not change your mind. There is, for instance, no serious attempt to explore the character's psychopathology, the intricacies of his aggressive infantilism.

But perhaps there does not need to be. Given the energy of Miss Jefford's Volumnia. Being brought up by a mother like that must be like being run over daily by Boadicea in her chariot. Anything except scorn, contempt and other maternally approved traits would simply be flattened out of you.

Certainly, Jefford's is a performance that leaves one wondering

why she is not universally recognized as one of our greater actresses. Face confidently aloft, hands thrust stiffly forward, she, too, would fit happily on some fascist building, maybe as the helmeted Minerva. Yet there is emotion here as well. Few performers would dare snarl as she snarls, few sob as ferociously as she sobs, fewer still attempt the strange feral delight, almost sexual in nature, with which she boasts of her son's scars.

Hands' production, spare and visually punchy though it mostly is, falters somewhat when battles occur. Policed warriors ("breathe you, my friends") have all too evidently run just five exhausting paces from the wings. Again, no actor ever got in and out of war-torn Coriolanus as easily as Dane.

Strange, interesting creation

DANCE

John Percival

Hervé Jourdet The Place

TWO puzzling but interesting short works, shown at The Place a year ago, identified Hervé Jourdet as a young choreographer worth keeping a speculative eye upon. This week he arrived back for previews in London (and at the Glasgow Mayfest on Saturday) of a larger piece, *Danac Marguerite*, commissioned by the Centre d'Action Culturelle at St Quentin en Yvelines.

Isabelle Rousseau's décor consists of slatted folding chairs, the sort of screens which protect from wind and prying eyes on continental beaches, and piles of cardboard boxes. With the sound of gulls and waves overlaying snatches of music in Patrick Müller's soundtrack, this is clearly a somewhat desolate beach resort. But what are all the black balloons — storm clouds gathering?

Seven dancers populate this spot, presenting a series of sharply edged characters exaggerated and stylized to the point of caricature. Particularly fascinating is Nasser Martin Goussset's role, playing more than one personage simultaneously, with the aid of a dummy head which can either be worn to enlarge him to monstrous height, or be used like a ventriloquist's dummy, for disputes between his different characters.



Nasser Martin Goussset with his extra head in *Danac Marguerite*

There are sea-bathers, a woman given to aggression, two children, a man so distorted in physique and appearance by some cruel disability that you could almost think him and the suit he is wearing to be hooked up on separate clothes-hangers. Each of these persons seems entirely caught up in his or her own nature and circumstances, hardly noticing the others except where two of them can fulfil some mutual need.

The effect is like a dream or memory which has been left long enough to dry out into a shell of itself, no longer alive or fully intelligible. The soundtrack continues to insist that there is jollity just around the corner, but the feeling is clear that this crew unfortunately will not enjoy it. A strange work by a decidedly individual creator.

Behind the power and glory

THE most chilling and original moment in Terry Hands's handsome, intelligent *Coriolanus* comes at the very end, after Barbara Jefford's Volumnia has persuaded her son not to invade his native Rome. Through the city gates she strides with his little boy, her grandson. Then she removes his cloak, to reveal a tiny copy of his father's uniform beneath. And round and round she leads the tot, who is now holding a sword as tall as himself over his head, before ceremonially disappearing into the Roman murk.

Hands' production has much to say about political power and military glory, not least here. With strong-minded people triumphantly to promote its cause, no wonder war goes on and on. Yet another generation is being brainwashed to believe in its glamour. Coriolanus may be extraordinary as a killer-machine; he is far from unique.

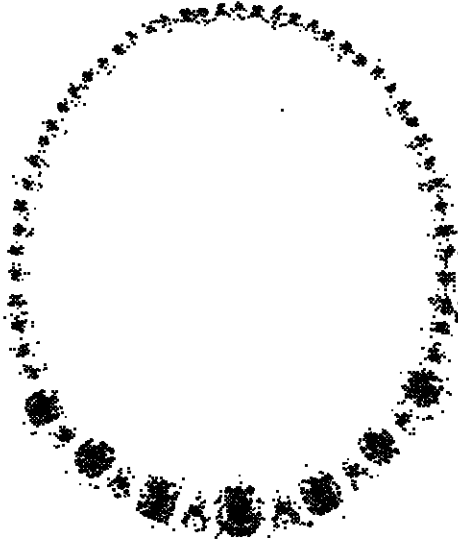
Certainly, Charles Dane's Coriolanus is extraordinary in his way. There is an awful Aryan perfection about that long, insolent face, those ice-blue eyes and blond hair, that duelling scar on the cheek. He needs only a death's head insignia on his collar to pass as the archetypal SS officer, radiating arrogance as he stalks through

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Tuesday, 15 May at 10.00 a.m.
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Tuesday, 15 May at 2.30 p.m.
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Yes, you read it on video first

A video-magazine on heavy metal and the pop industry is expanding fast, writes Mike Nicholls

One sector of the retail market unaffected by the slump in consumer spending is the sale (as opposed to rental) of videos. According to research published by the British Videogram Association, last year video software sales reached £300 million, just £29 million behind total cinema box-office takings.

An estimated 20 per cent of these sales were music tapes, ranging from Jason Donovan to Bon Jovi. Maintaining a consistent chart position in this area is something called *Hard 'n' Heavy*, a title that has established a new phenomenon in the UK video market - video publishing. This is a magazine or periodical produced on videotape as opposed to paper.

"Videodicals", as these items have been named, have been popular in the US and Japan for some time. The current ITV television series *Video Fashion*, for example, began life as a video-magazine.

Hard 'n' Heavy is available every two months and has just celebrated its first birthday in style: the owners have signed a three-year distribution deal with Virgin Vision, a market leader in music video.

The deal is worth \$2 million (approximately £1.25 million) over the next three years, which will doubtless assist the video-magazine's plans to expand. It is already on sale in 33 countries, and a distribution deal for the Soviet Union is currently being negotiated.

As its name suggests, *Hard 'n' Heavy* is devoted to the heavier end of the rock market. So far six editions have been published, at

£9.99 each, following an uncomplicated yet imaginative format. This intersperses promotional videos, interviews and exclusive live footage of acts such as The Cult, Whitesnake and Black Sabbath, not to mention such young bloods as Helloween and the Quireboys.

There are also regular industry items, such as profiles of video directors or independent record labels, and each issue is introduced by an elder statesman of heavy metal, such as Lemmy, Alice Cooper and Paul Stanley of Kiss.

All the artists' royalties are waived, and here the impeccable heavy metal credentials of the video-magazine's two main principals have helped. Editor-in-chief Harry Docherty was resident rock writer on *Melody Maker* before becoming editor of a publication called *Metal Hammer*, while producer John House worked at Thames Television before becoming a film and video producer in the early Eighties.

"We felt there was a gap in the rock market that was not being filled by television," Docherty says. "We wanted something where an artist had the opportunity to talk without being interrupted by some newly-permed talking head. And for the price of a T-shirt you get 80 minutes of that and a lot of music."

So far, the formula seems to be working. Sales in Britain and America alone are approaching 50,000 per issue, and the Virgin deal offers even greater sales potential.

Hard 'n' Heavy is one of the sponsors of this year's annual heavy rock festival at Castle Donington, paying the promoters a five-figure sum in return for the screening on stage of highlights from the video-magazine.

"The only thing that surprises me," confides Docherty, "is that the concept of video publishing isn't already more widespread. But once it is, and the genre becomes more widely established and respected, it can only be to our advantage."

Get back to Tin Pan Alley

Barney Hoskyns says singers should tap the songwriting talent that has been neglected since the Sixties

Stars will come and stars will go, but a good song is forever: this is one of the enduring clichés of the music business. You can have a great voice, a pretty face, and the coolest haircut, but if you don't have any good songs, the whole package could be flushed away and nobody would notice.

Frank Sinatra and Elvis Presley are just two of the singers who have known the profound truth within the cliché. Neither one had a hand in more than two or three songs in his entire career. What would have happened to them without Johnny Mercer and Jimmy Van Heusen, without Leiber & Stoller and Otis Blackwell?

The days of Tin Pan Alley in the Thirties and the Brill Building in the early Sixties have passed into pop mythology. Whether it's the image of the Tin Pan Alley songwriters, conjured so brilliantly by Sartre at the end of *Nausea*, or of Jewish kids like Carole King and Gerry Goffin riding in on the subway from Brooklyn to spend all day cooped up in one of Don Kirshner's cubicles at 1619 Broadway, there is something romantic about the people who remained in the shadows of the pop dream, cranking out hits with the discipline and dedication of scientists.

"If I dwell on an image of Richard Rodgers knocking out a couple of songs before lunchtime," says Prefab Sprout's Paddy McAloon (one of the few contemporary songwriters to have heard of Rodgers), "I marvel at the fact that he was a fatty in a suit and yet he was a genius, he went way beyond any of today's writers with all their fabulous intentions."

Strange, then, that songwriters today have such a hard time making a living. Ever since what Greg Shaw called "the revolt against structure" - more precisely the revolution that was The Beatles - it has been essential for self-respecting pop acts to pen their own songs, to prove to the world that they are not mere mannequins for more talented



Mannequin and mop-top: though Kylie Minogue relies on songwriters, The Beatles made it *de rigueur* for stars to sing their own songs



musicians behind the scenes. In this country, the only singers who have not composed for themselves have been mannequins, from The Sweet and Mud in the Seventies (with songs by Chinn & Chapman) to Kylie and Jason today (with songs by Stock, Aitken & Waterman).

British pop could learn a lot from America, where such Brill Building veterans as Barry Mann and Gerry Goffin are still knocking out great songs for artists as diverse as Linda Ronstadt and Natalie Cole, and where soul and country music have always been dominated by outside writers.

American bands have been turning with increasing regularity

to what are known as "song doctors", professional writers drafted in to give an act's songs a commercial edge, or even to write them from scratch: Bon Jovi and Aerosmith use Desmond Child, while Starship use Albert Hammond and Diane Warren.

Of course, American Top 40 pop is horribly bland and formulaic, and America could never come up with something so terminally hip as the Happy Mondays, but the lessons still apply. Blumly, there are some great singers on this side of the Atlantic who shouldn't be writing songs, and more than a few great songwriters who should keep their voices locked behind the bathroom door. Only because

publishing royalties are so lucrative do otherwise promising acts keep hacking away with their own second-rate material.

"What we're good at in this country is grass-roots movements," says Muff Winwood, head of artists and repertoire at CBS. "The Brill Building thing could never have worked here." He has a point. The kids who've been sucked into the Stone Roses or Birdhouse cults are not much bothered about compositional longevity, but there are more mainstream acts, and above all voices, which would do well - nationally and internationally - if occasionally they considered using someone else's song. If it is

acceptable to cover old soul hits, as many did in the '80s, why not give today's talented songwriters a chance?

It is a symptom of our stubborn insularity that we have never had a Tamla Motown, just a few tacky pop factories pumping out hum-mable but instantly forgettable ditties by disposable singers. "It's so rare that an artist will cover an outside song," says Stuart Slater, head of Chrysalis Publishing. "It only happens when someone like Sinéad O'Connor decides on a whim that she wants to cover an obscure Prince song." Both sides have much to lose if singers refuse to sample the odd slice of humble pie.

Jerky jazz jumps from the savannah-lands

ROCK ALBUMS
David Toop

The Ousmane Kouyate Band: *Dombe* (Sterns 1030)

OUSMANE Kouyate is a guitarist and singer from Guinea, now resident in France performing acoustic sets every week in a Parisian restaurant. However, this record is a typical example of the hi-tech recordings currently being produced in Parisian studios, inviting adjectives such as smooth, but posing difficult questions for non-African listeners. How much do our notions of authenticity, traditionalism and rawness in the many regional variants of Africa's widely differing music implicate us in a sort of unintentional racism?

If this bothers Kouyate, he does not show any signs of equivocation on *Dombe*. "N'Fananta Lele", a song in praise of sisters-in-law (an unlikely broadening of popular music's subject matter) begins like a jazz group in full flight and jumps sideways into the type of jerky, intense up-tempo track characteristic of West Africa's savannah countries. This is followed by the most powerful song on the album, "On Nafanta", a slow and moving tribute to Kouyate's greatest love, who died while the group was touring in Sierra Leone. The music is a beautiful blend of the kora, the basic keyboard and guitar move in hypnotic cycles, creating a trance-like, funeral mood.

Kouyate is a marvellous guitarist, and manages to make sense of a jazz-influenced style which incorporates the fractured, tumbling runs of kora playing. Although "Koumady" lacks the

depth of the previous tracks, it implies a happy future for African-flavoured mood pieces.

A Tribe Called Quest: *People's Instinctive Travels and the Paths of Rhythm* (Jive HIP96)

Rap has moved in some strange and compelling directions during the last two years. This thoughtful quartet is clearly influenced by De La Soul and the Jungle Brothers, acknowledging the fact that at every opportunity, but succeeds in establishing a distinct identity by concentrating on low-key instrumental ballads for the musical backing. "Bonita Applebum", a licentious but sincere love poem, is particularly successful. Sampling a four-bar sequence from an unidentifiable track, it counterbalances the mellow and modish sounds of electric piano and jazz guitar with a short sample of an Indian star. The effect is startling and funny, but enhances the mixture of coy wickedness and sincerity in the lyrics.

Marc Ribot: *Rootless Cosmopolitan* (Antilles AN8749)

Ribot is a guitarist from New York who has worked with an impressive range of musicians, including Solomon Burke, the Lounge Lizards, Tom Waits, Elvis Costello and the two most intimidating employers of them all, Chuck Berry and Wilson Pickett.

The name of both his group and album is taken from Stalin via a poem by Allen Ginsberg, and as Arto Lindsay's sleeve-notes suggest, it encapsulates the musical approach very neatly. Ribot can play tight riffs, obviously a legacy from his time in soul bands, or he can move comfortably in the looser, more exploratory sonic areas pioneered by British im-

provising guitarist Derek Bailey. The record could be hailed as a flag-waver for the new Beatnik spirit abroad in New York City; the spiky assaults on George Harrison's "While My Guitar Gently Weeps", the Jimi Hendrix ballad "The Wind", "Mood" and Duke Ellington's "Mood" are played with just the right balance of tribute and deconstruction so as to be worthy of consideration as work that is well within the Beatnik tradition.

Billy Bragg: *The Internationale* (Utility UTL11)

"Pay no more than £9.99" is the advice given on the front cover of Billy Bragg's mini-album of songs that do not fit into the main body of his work. Even this modest price seems somewhat high. Bragg's awful singing voice tackles material which has served its purpose at political rallies, but the idea of sitting at home listening to his strangled delivery of "The Internationale" and "The Red Flag" seems ludicrous. All the signs suggest that Bragg is becoming a socialist theorist of folk music, a role which has surely come to him 35 years too late.

Billy Idol: *Charmed Life* (Chrysalis CCD 1735)

Punk pseudonyms do not mature well, as a rule, but William Broad made an inspired choice when he reinvented himself as Billy Idol. The implications of the name are simultaneously cynical, ironic and starstruck, and that sums up the contradictions of his music and career. Idol, now based in Los Angeles, risks dismissal with his rockstar antics and absurd appearance, but he continues to make exciting records with a surprising amount of substance. There has been a four-year gap



Idol: a tormented voice

between the excellent *Whiplash Smile* and *Charmed Life*, and during the hiatus, Idol has grown to sound increasingly like a number of real rock idols, including Jim Morrison. The Morrison connection is rather over-stated with a weak cover of The Doors' "L.A. Woman". Idol would do better to stick to his own songs, although his version of the morbid Jody Reynolds' hit, "Endless Sleep", reaffirms Idol's feeling for Fifties pop and recalls Marty Wilde's British success with the song. 32 years ago, Idol has a better sneer than Wilde and a better name. Despite the lapses into automatic rock gestures, this is another intelligent foray through territory he has made his own: clanging guitars, snapping drum machines, plenty of melodrama and that tormented voice.

An atmosphere of self-denial

CONCERTS
Stephen Pettitt

RPO/Wright
Festival Hall

YOU would have to be the most ardent of devotees to the music of Liszt if you were able to sit through his oratorio *Christus* without experiencing the odd moment of boredom. Only one of its movements, the vast *Stabat mater dolorosa* in Part Three (not to be confused with the simple, choral *Stabat mater preciosa* heard at the beginning of the work), could be said to be music of substance and unbridled emotion, its cogent form far removed from the composer's self-imposed austerity in the rest of the work.

Apart from this section, much

of the choral music does little but declaim slowly and solemnly, though some movements - the purely orchestral "Shepherds' Song" and the Three Kings' March in part one, for instance - show signs of an imagination straining to free itself from pious understatement, while the final *Resurrexit* contains its moments of glory, albeit realized in rather stiff-sounding counterpoints, and *The Miracle* begins with a melodramatic storm scene not unrelated to early Wagner. But the reverent, self-denying atmosphere prevails; we are in church, so we speak in hushed breaths and suppress anything other than pious feelings.

The Goldsmiths' Choral Union sang the piece with a commendably determined enthusiasm rather than with poise and sophistication; everyone seemed relieved when any opportunity

was offered to sing with the gusto traditionally cultivated by amateur choirs. Brian Wright, the conductor, appeared to be wholly devoted to the cause of the work; his dogged, workmanlike style of conducting, however, is hardly conducive to the possibility of a work like this taking on any miraculously ethereal flavour.

If the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra did not play as if they shared his affection for the piece, they delivered as reasonable an account as one could expect given the minimal rehearsal time they were presumably allocated. Despite the distinction of individual voices, the solo team of Jo Ann Pickens, Ameral Gunson, Martyn Hill and Bryn Terfel did not combine very pleasingly - there were too many clashing vibratos - though Terfel alone sang sonorously and sensitively enough the part of Christus.

Noël Goodwin

Stenzl Duo
Purcell Room

ALTHOUGH they were giving one of the "Prizewinners' Concerts", with which the Royal Academy of Music assists outstanding students, the German-born Stenzl brothers, Hans-Peter and Volker, already seem well on their way to an exciting career as duo pianists. They have that sibling instinct for sensing not only what the other is about to do, but just how it will be done, which in no way diminishes the consummate skill of technique that underpins their artistry.

Their programme culminated with the first performance here of

a new version of *Petrushka*, for two pianos and four-handed percussion. Though not credited by name, it seemed the joint work of the pianists and their percussionists, Gyula Racz and Uwe Artl, cleverly imitating some of Stravinsky's notable orchestral timbres: substituting glitter and brilliance of attack for the fair-ground "squeezebox" effect, while mercifully avoiding any trace of tacky electronics.

The two pianos ensured that nearly the whole ballet could be transcribed in this way, though it was disappointing to hear it cut short in the last scene to finish with the masqueraders' dance, before the final return of the puppet figures. The scintillating nature of Stravinsky's invention, and his excursion into bi-tonality as a binding element, contrasted

with the feverish *vulgarité* of Ravel's *La Valse* in its two-piano form earlier in the programme, though in both works the weight of finger attack was the constant crucial element.

Before these, the audience heard Zimmermann following hard on the heels of Mozart. The former's *Perspektiven I* of 1956 was itself the "music of an imaginary ballet", with strong visual associations as single notes and clusters were tapped back and forth, then growing metrically more complex and congested without losing anything in conviction of performance. Mozart's Two Piano Sonata (K. 448) had a shared sense of rhythmic accent and phrasing, and seamless exchange of passage-work from one piano to the other, that only occasionally tipped over into excessive clangour.

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WEEKEND GIGS

Compiled by David Toop and Rose Rouse

DAVY SPILLANE: A new album, *Shadow Hunter*, should give this brilliant Irish uilleann pipes and whistle player some of the spotlight he deserves. His solos have graced the work of Kate Bush, Enya and Van Morrison, among others. The Refectory Doinel Road, Bangor University (0248 382075) tonight, 8pm, £4.50. Caesar's Palace Crown Street, Aberdeen (0224 210288) Sunday, 9pm, £5. Queen's Hall South Clerk Street, Edinburgh (031 668 2019) Monday, 7.30pm, £5.50.

MAKVIRAG: Multi-instrumentalist trio from Hungary who play Eastern European traditional music. Their first British album, *Bekesseg*, has just been released. The Stocks Anchor Inn, Wingham, Canterbury (0843 821859) Sunday, 8pm, £2.50.

SAM MANGWANA: Mangwana has worked with two of the greats of Zaire music - Tabu Ley and Franco - before leaving the country to work in West Africa and Europe. This evening, a tribute to the late Franco promises to be non-stop soukous. Town and Country Club Highgate Road, London NW5 (071-284 0303) tomorrow, 8pm, £8.50.

GOD'S LITTLE MONKEYS: Boisterous quartet who play new-wave folk with caustic lyrics and a post-punk edge. Man in the Moon Norfolk Street, Cambridge (0223 210677) tomorrow, 8pm, £3.50.

The Charterhouse London Road, Coventry (0203 257350) Sunday, 12 noon-6pm, £1.50.

MADDY PRIOR: A constant in the fluctuating line-ups of Steeleye Span, Maddy Prior has also worked in a vocal duo with June Tabor. Her partner here is Backroom Boys' bassist Mick Kemp. Burnley Mechanics Manchester Road, Burnley (0282 30055) Monday, 8pm, £4.00.

ATTILA THE STOCKBROKER: One man, a fiery red necktie, a mandolin and lots of politically ferocious songs. Apples and Snakes 46 Earham Street, WC2 (081-690 9368) today 8pm, £3.50.

JOOLS HOLLAND AND HIS BIG BAND: As ubiquitous as ever, Holland is back, hosting a BSB show called *The Happening*. Expect some exploration into the Blues. City Hall St Albans, Herts (0272 44486) today, 7.30pm, £5. Town and Country Club 9-17 Highgate Road, NW5 (071-284 1221) Sunday 7.30pm, £7.50.

JOOLZ: With a new book of poems out called *Emotional Terrorism*, this hard-edged poetess is back on the circuit. Difficult for many from the poetry society to swallow, Joolz writes brutally cutting and emotionally wrenching poems. She's also got a sense of humour. Josiah Nathan Lecture Theatre Paradise Circus Complex, Birmingham (021 235 4387) today, 7.30pm, £3. Old Vic 27 Chip Street, Brighton (0273 24744) tomorrow, 8pm, £3. Students' Union Hull University (0482 46311) Sunday, 7.30pm, £3.

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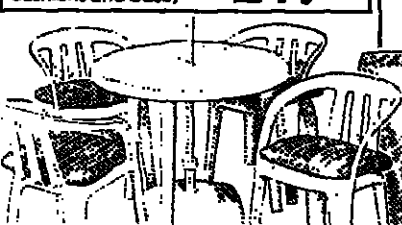
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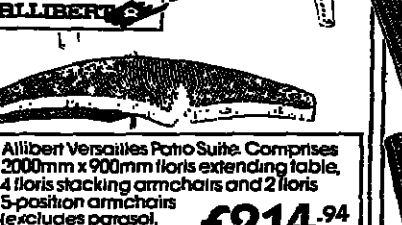
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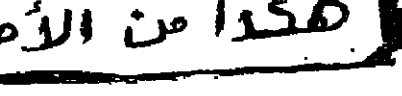
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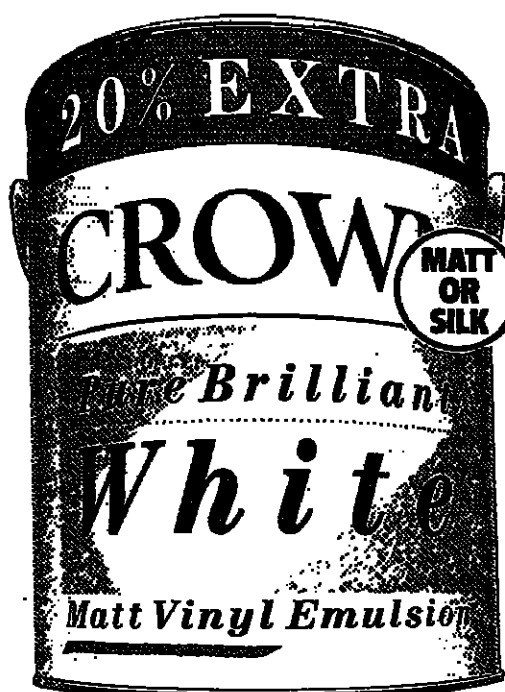


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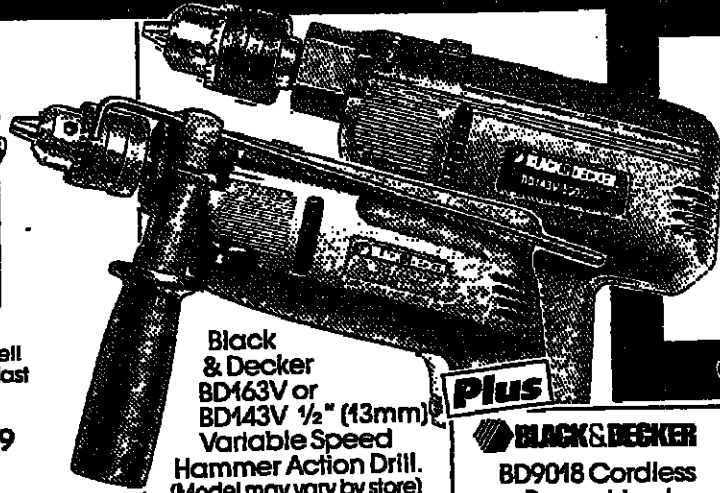
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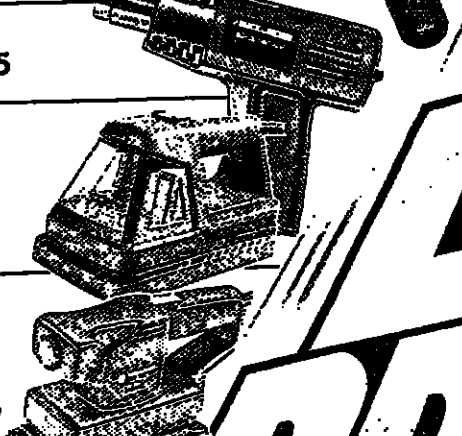
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Welsh jam on the WI cake

The diamond anniversary celebrations of the Women's Institute have started early in Wales, the land of its mothers. Brenda Parry reports

That bastion of all that is great and good in England's green and pleasant land, the Women's Institute, is busy getting into gear for its 75th birthday celebrations in September. There will be birthday teas — with home-made cakes, of course — throughout the land, and in June the Queen, a member of the Sandringham branch of the WI, will break one of her own strictest rules by attending the annual general meeting at the Albert Hall.

But the Welsh arm of the national federation, basking in the legend that the movement sprang from a garden summer-house in Anglesey, is stealing a march by beginning its celebrations today with the opening of an exhibition at the Welsh Folk Museum at St Fagan's, Cardiff. Using the technology of the 1990s, mostly video reconstructions, visitors will be able to look back at those early years in Llanfairpwllgwynnog, where a group of spinners and farmers' wives got together to see how they could assist their community while the men were away fighting in the trenches, and unwittingly established what has become the archetypal British institution.

When the women met in the autumn of 1915, their town-dwelling sisters were beginning to work in factories, and they wanted an opportunity to make their own contribution to the war effort. They decided they could organize the production and preserving of food, basing their operations on the village network of church halls.

The Llanfairpwll ladies held their first official meeting at the home of the Hon Mrs Stapleton-Cotton whose husband, a colonel, was branch secretary of the local Agricultural Organization Society (AOS), set up in the 19th century to give needy farmers financial help. Ten members (including, according to the records, "Jones the Post Office") formed a committee, affiliated themselves to the AOS, and began organizing lectures and demonstrations of domestic science — including how to make jam — and homecrafts for poor women in the local community.

The idea of a special institute for women was not theirs, however. This was born 100 years ago, out of



Chariters of fire: members of Britain's first Women's Institute, founded during the First World War in Llanfairpwll, Wales

tragedy. Adeline Hunter Hoodless, a Canadian farmer's daughter, lost a child through ignorance of basic hygiene. The experience made her determined to help other rural women who had no means of getting medical help. She became internationally famous for her work, educating women particularly in childbirth, cookery and cleanliness; and it was a member of her organization, Mrs Alfred Watt, who showed the way forward for the WI in Britain when she came here during the First World War and was invited to address the AOS in Llanfairpwll, where she met Col Stapleton-Cotton.

Mrs Watt joined the AOS staff on a three-month contract as an organizer of Women's Institutes, and within three years of that first meeting in the summer-house, there were more than 1,000 groups throughout Britain. The WI took off at a time when women were becoming politically aware, and were looking for ways to take an active role in the running of their own communities. With their men away they were liberated from some of the ties of family life, and only too willing to spend their free time learning new skills while contributing to the war effort.

In 1915 jam-making and fruit preserving were vital requirements for the nation's impoverished larder. Mrs Megan

Williams, aged 78, a member of the Llanfairpwll WI since the 1940s, is the niece of one of the founder members, and remembers gathering berries from the hedges for her mother to make jam. She also recalls the "prim and proper ladies" who founded the movement. "They wore large hats and long skirts and frowned on too much jollity, but they did so much for our tiny community. However

prim they may have seemed, they did all the right things. The group pressed for piped water and electricity for our village and one of the members, Nurse Catherine Williams, brought the first baby clinic to Llanfairpwll. It was the most marvellous thing — there had never been anything like that here before.

"I can't imagine what those founder members would have thought of the things we do today. I'm sure they wouldn't have approved of us playing bowls or darts."

Annual membership cost two shillings, a not inconsiderable sum in those days, although members were mainly the wives of wealthy landowners. Today the 325,000 members pay £7.50 a year, and still make jam, cakes and crafts to sell at their weekly markets. But with falling rolls, 75,000 fewer members than 10 years ago, and an ageing profile — the average age is 60 — the current executive is talking about doubling the subscription and trying to encourage younger members.

The Llanfairpwll group meets every third Tuesday afternoon, just as it did in 1915; but in London there is controversial talk of meetings in the evening, so that women who work or have young children can attend.

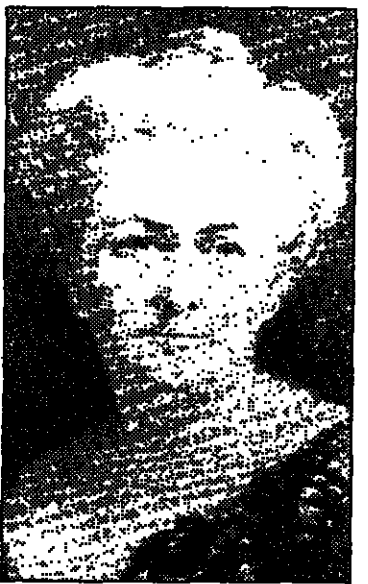
"We must have younger members, and I appreciate it is difficult

for them with young families or jobs to come in the afternoons," Mrs Williams concedes. "But I feel it is such a time-worn tradition that we cannot change it. It is the WI."

No one knows exactly why "Jerusalem" became the WI signature tune. In the Twenties a competition was held to find a suitable hymn, and without any finalists being chosen it somehow emerged the favourite. The first recorded instance of it being sung at the annual general meeting was in 1924, and it has been sung every year since.

In this anniversary year, as Britain pays tribute to the many men who lost their lives in the Dardanelles, the WI is anxious to emphasize the importance of the women's movement not only during the terrible war years, but in the 1990s. The WI is still fighting for better childbirth facilities in rural areas, as well as better medical and screening facilities. And it keeps an ever wary eye on the environment. It was the first organization to lobby for the abolition of chlorofluorocarbons, and began fighting to keep Britain Tidy in the 1970s.

● The Welsh exhibition will be open at St Fagan's until the end of October, and will then move to the Museum of the North at Llanberis in Snowdonia until May next year



Adeline Hoodless: inspiration

Dial M for obscenity

Are fears about privacy preventing us from waging an American-style telephone war on nuisance callers?

If you pick up a telephone in some parts of America these days, and hear a man breathing heavily at the other end of the line, all you need to do is hang up and punch in a couple of numbers.

A special feature known as Call Tracing will record the caller's number in the telephone company's computer, and turn it over to the police; the evidence can be used in court to prosecute him.

Call Tracing is just one of a number of technological innovations in America which are making it increasingly difficult for abusive callers to escape detection. But we are unlikely to see similar systems here, even though Ofel, the British telephone industry watchdog, estimates that each year in this country some 10 million obscene calls are made to women, and five million to men. British Telecom feels they could involve "serious privacy implications", and has ruled them out.

Instead, BT is preparing to wage war on the dirty telephone call with a pilot Nuisance Call Bureau. The bureau, based in Canterbury and staffed by four members of BT's customer complaints unit, will monitor obscene call patterns and report offenders to the Kent police. Bureau officers will offer victims help, provide call interception by the operator or an option to go ex-directory, and put them in contact with local voluntary groups for support.

As few as 200 prosecutions result from the 175,000 complaints BT receives annually. In one case earlier this year, Dover magistrates fined a man £690 after he admitted making hundreds of obscene calls, but BT considers the usual £400 court fine for such offences too low to be an effective deterrent.

With such little chance of detection, and often derisory fines, should Britain follow the American example? The Southern Bell telephone company in North Carolina introduced the Call Tracing service in January 1989, since when the firm's security bureau has made dramatic progress in catching nuisance callers. In March 1989, Southern Bell recorded 87 cases in which it was able to learn who was making obscene telephone calls. This March, with the spread of Call Tracing, that total rose to 271.

The service, which costs about \$4 (£2.40) a month, is proving to be one of the most

popular options offered by the telephone company.

Another deterrent to the heavy breather in America is a more widespread service known as Caller ID. When the telephone rings, a small panel displays the caller's number — and the user can decide whether or not to pick it up.

Bell Atlantic, which has pioneered Caller ID, recently launched an advertising campaign showing how the service can help rebuff obscene callers. In one of the ads, a woman thwarts a nuisance caller simply by reading out his telephone number to him. In the first seven days of the three-month campaign, the company received 40,000 inquiries. There can be little doubt about its effectiveness. In New Jersey, for instance, where it was introduced first in 1987, the number of complaints about obscene calls has dropped by half.

One New Jersey family even used the computerized service to press charges against a man who called their home about 20 times a night for three months. The telephone company provided the judge with computer records and the man was sentenced to a year on probation.

"The word is out: people now have the ability to see the phone number of the caller, and many would be obscene callers are afraid to mess around on the telephone," says Mr James Carrigan, a spokesman for New Jersey Bell. More than 37,000 customers in the state can now tell who is calling them, even though the service costs \$6.50 a month, plus an installation charge of \$21. The gadget that displays the caller's number costs a further \$50 to \$80.

But the same concern about privacy that stops BT offering the service has delayed its introduction in many states. In Illinois, for instance, a woman who counsels battered women is fighting against the service because it could enable women's violent husbands to find out where they are.

In California, telephone companies are required to offer customers a second feature allowing them to block their numbers being displayed on Caller ID panels, and a bill now before Congress would extend that stipulation to the rest of the country.

James Bone

And never say break a leg

Toppling statues, broken machinery and only this week a flying tree at the National — why is it that the stage is becoming such a dangerous place?

MICHAEL Deacon, best-known for his role as the vicar in *The Archers*, was playing Thomas à Beckett at Colchester when he fell off the stage. It was the end of Act 1; the spotlight illuminating his climactic final speech faded to black-out, and he turned to move back off the apron-stage towards the stage proper and the wings. He never made it. There were no guidelines in the wings, and in the pitch darkness he made one false move, and fell into the orchestra pit, shattering his right humerus.

The theatre can be a dangerous place. This week the Royal National Theatre had to cancel a performance of *Sunday in the Park with George* when a tree, which was being "flown" offstage on pulleys, fell from its hook.

This was the second cancellation of this show, and the third at the National, in a week: a few days earlier, an iron bar had fallen during a performance, narrowly missing Nuala Willis on the Lyttelton stage. The following night, a hydraulic jack broke down in the Olivier Theatre, preventing the revolving elevator from fully surfacing on to the stage. Jane Asher, as Lady Snerwell, in *The School for Scandal*, made a dramatic entrance on a four-poster bed, which sadly never quite made it into position, and director John Wood had to offer the audience their money back.

Flying trees, toppling chunks of metal, increasingly complex machinery, and a lot of people moving about at speed in the dark — it may be safer in the audience, but on stage, things are looking risky. The Health and Safety Executive does not separate theatrical accidents from others in the leisure industry, of which there were 1,600 last year. Privately, however, the executive has made it known to safety officers in some theatres that it is anxious that new technology on stage should not endanger performers and crews.

"Safety has been tackled in the auditorium; it is now the artists that have to be looked

after," says Sally Shell, legal officer for the Society of West End Theatres. "Most theatres comply with their legal obligations — those they know about. But they are not always aware of requirements under the Health and Safety Act, let alone under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health, which only came in in January and covers things from glues and paints to smoke machines."

Because of these gaps in awareness, Equity, the actors' union, has formed a working party with management to speed up guidelines covering backstage activity, and to formulate policy on EC regulations which might apply to the theatre.

But there are potential conflicts: health and safety regulations and theatrical imperatives may not always sit happily together. Directors and actors tend to resist restrictions on their freedom: the theatre is supposed to be a place where there is no such thing as the impossible.

So, perhaps, some risks have to be run. Andy Warner, the nurse in charge of the occupational health unit at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, points out that if theatres were factories, management would have to install rails at the front of the stage as well as sound sirens. And the stage would have to be evacuated whenever anything was descending from the flies.

"There are some things you can't do much to improve; the theatre has to remain flexible. It is also a labour-intensive business," says John Watts, former safety officer for the Royal Shakespeare Company. "Technicians are required to be as unobtrusive as possible, and to move scenery in black-outs in 10 seconds flat. Add

the 'show must go on' mentality, and it's not surprising that there are problems."

Nevertheless, many people involved in the theatre suspect that it may have become markedly more dangerous with the introduction of hi-tech equipment, and vast structures which could not be got on and off the stage merely by hand. There was, for example, the incident at *Miss Saigon*, when the 12ft statue erected at the end of the first act fell over during a preview, narrowly missing several actors. (Drury Lane declined to comment on this.)

Some of the actors in *The Good Person of Sichuan*, recently at the National, expressed nervousness about structures raised and lowered during performances, although a spokesman for the National said he did not know of a problem. Theatres generally are reluctant to go on record about their accidents and near-misses, but privately actors and crews have a fund of stories. Mr Watts remembers an incident at the Aldwych, when a piece of a lifting device fell; it didn't hurt anyone, but someone running out of the way tripped and hit his head on a radiator. He has also seen people falling down lift holes, bits and pieces crashing from the flies, and a falling steel frame which left a stagehand temporarily paralyzed.

But by no means all accidents are caused by hi-tech devices gone haywire. At the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Mrs Warner is responsible for the occupational health of 1,100 employees, and sees around 18 people a day. Some of their problems are a more or less inescapable side effect of the job: "You see dancers floating across the stage like a piece of thistle-down into the wings, where

they double up in agony and hyperventilate," she says.

Other hazards are more avoidable, but — rather like falling off the stage — have always been there. Mrs Warner remembers a performance of *Don Pasquale* when the hero twirled one of the chorus too vigorously; she crashed into the proscenium arch and broke her wrist.

Most of the injuries Mrs Warner sees are minor — splinters from the soft, unsealed wood of scenery, rope burns, or sprains from shifting the huge three-dimensional jigsaw puzzles that are modern sets. "I do think modern shows are over-produced," she says. Mr Watts, too, accepts that technology has caused problems, but hopes these will diminish with familiarity.

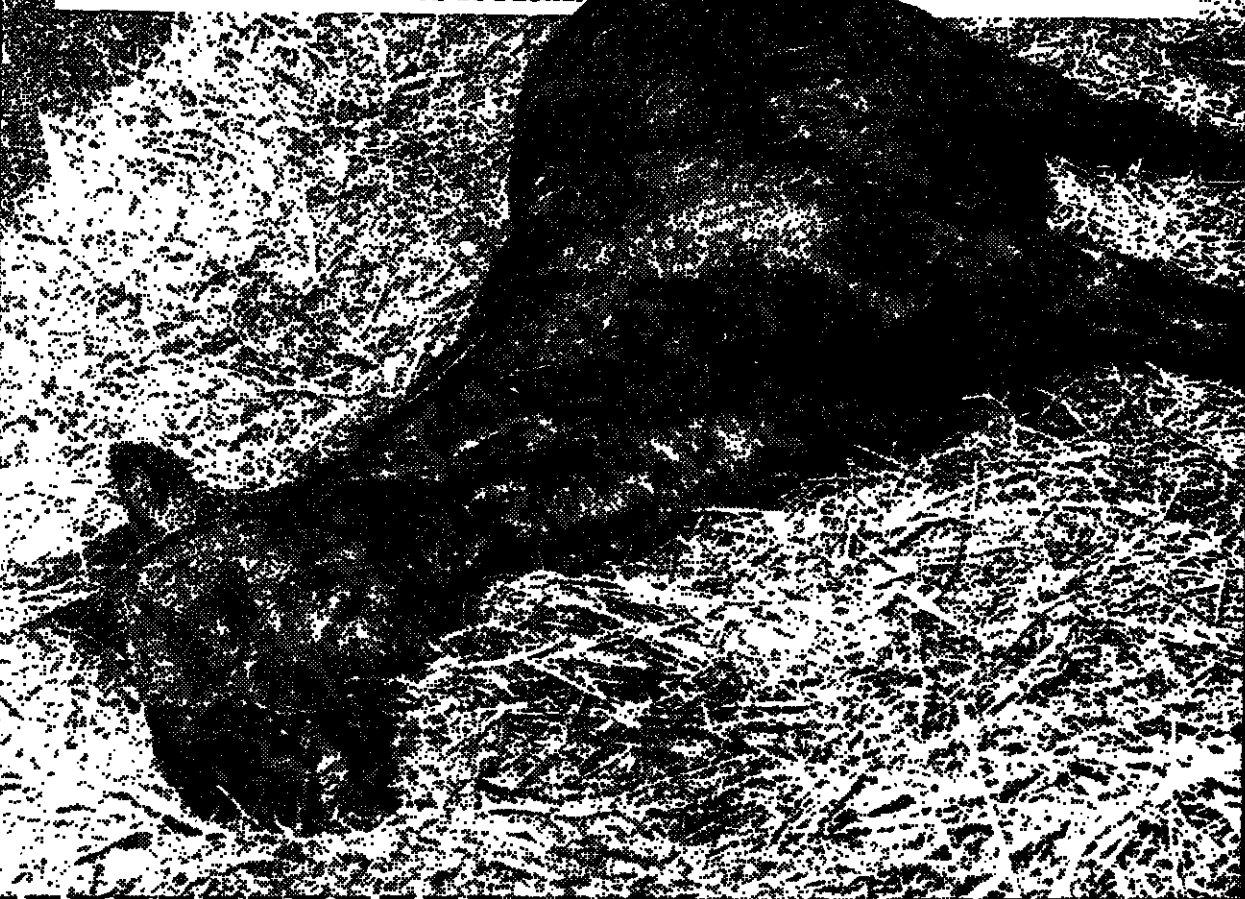
"If you are hand-wincing you can feel when something jams, whereas a hydraulic motor can cut through anything. I've seen people who have used hemp lines all their lives trying to tie wire rope, instead of using the proper clips. Not only safety issues, but artistic questions have been raised over the modern theatre: after seeing a National Theatre tour in Tbilisi without sets or costumes, all of which were held up in Soviet customs, the critic Michael Billington wrote, with the force of revelation, that it had turned him into a theatrical Luddite: 'It is high time we stopped treating theatre as a mechanical toy,' he protested.

There is no much chance of that. But the existence of the industry working party, as well as the efforts of individual theatres — health and safety committees and officers, nurses on staff, first aid courses for employees — suggests there isn't any complacency. Accidents happen, but it would be strange if they did not. Covent Garden has four productions in rep at any time, and four more in rehearsal. The theatre may be statistically more dangerous than banking, but it is almost certainly more fun.

Geraldine Bedell

11th October 1960.

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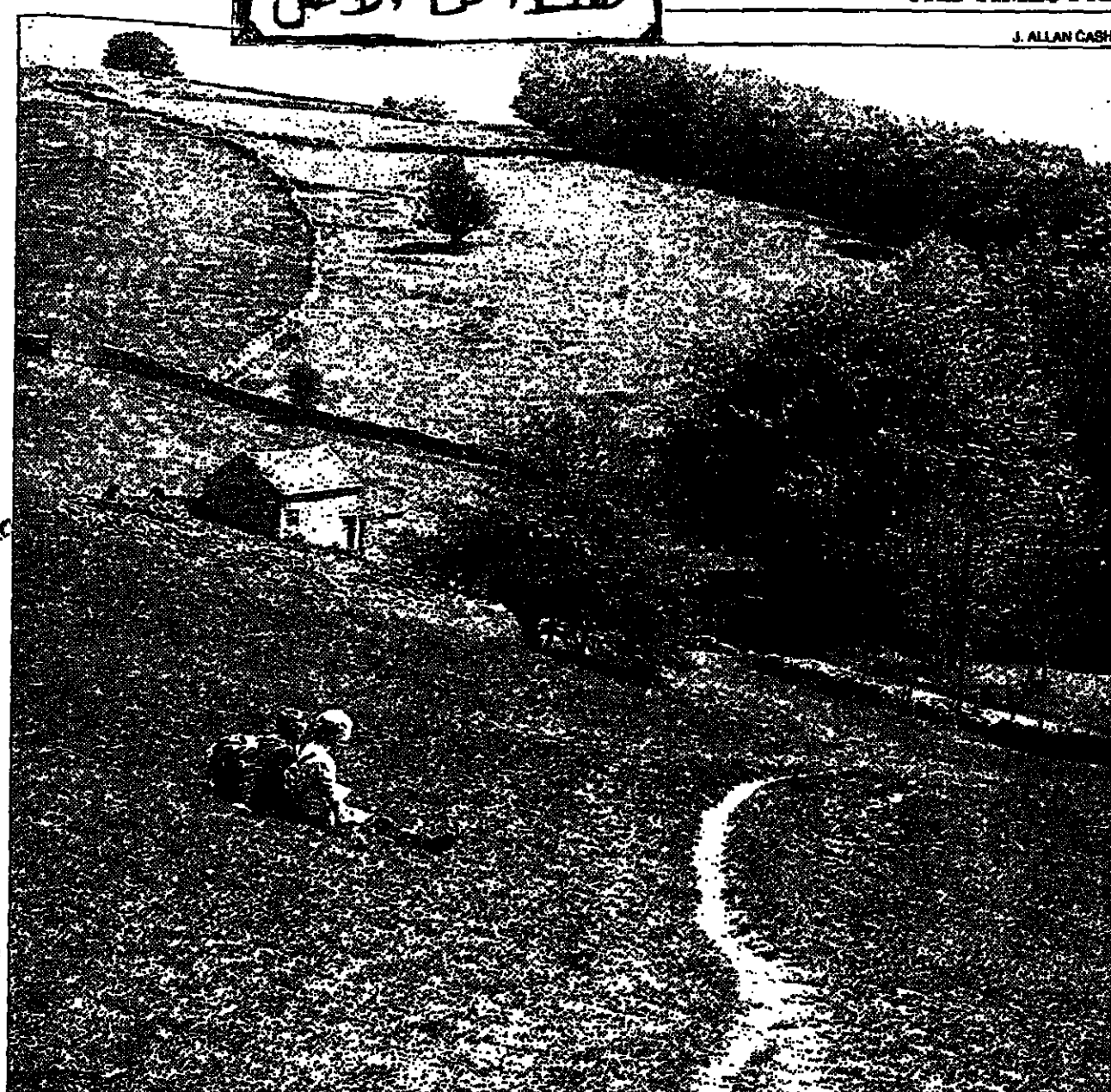
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Over the fields and far away: a pastoral scene in the Peak District at Youghreave, Derbyshire

The great escapers

Driven by some perverse madness, tens of thousands of Britons will take to the roads this weekend in search of entertainment — undeterred by the certain knowledge of traffic jams, irritable, overheated children and exorbitant admission charges when eventually they arrive.

For those who must conform to this bank holiday compulsion that young and old go out to play, I would, as one who has consumer-tested more family outings than most, suggest that if you plan to visit a big, organized event you are guided by Baden-Powell and go prepared.

The alternatives are to stay put, or to seek a diversion far from the madding crowd. Here it is worth noting that the best ideas may, paradoxically, come from your regional tourist board. These produce a range of publications, including booklets itemizing hundreds of different places to visit, which should provide alternatives to the tripper traps. Many towns and cities also have Tourist Information Centres which, although they vary in quality, are generally well equipped to give information and advice.

Remember, too, the 11 National Parks and 38 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. These areas range in size from six to 72,200 sq m in England and Wales alone, while Scotland has vast expanses of beautiful, unspoiled countryside. Should you wish to be within sight and sound of the coast, many AONBs include stretches of Heritage Coast, of which there are 850 miles in England and Wales.

As Britain prepares to drive itself to distraction, Judy Froshaug suggests days out far from the madding crowd

The Countryside Commission publishes several guides to the parks, AONBs, and Heritage Coasts, and the British Tourist Authority has an extremely useful guide to 59 walks in Britain. One of the best ways to discover your own, individual ramble, however, is still to buy an Ordnance Survey map: the Pathfinder series — 2½ inches to the mile — is the one to use.

Away from the coastline, hundreds of miles of rivers and canals are waiting to be explored. Narrow-boating is still an exotic treat, and from the deck or roof of a vessel you can survey miles of scenery invisible from the road. On the whole, inland boaters are a gentle breed, content to watch the world go by at pastoral pace — and since the average speed of a narrow boat is 3-4mph and lifebelts are supplied (or should be) neither safety nor sickness should be a problem. Boatyards hire by the week, weekend or day. The best source of information is the Inland Waterways Association, which publishes a guide with information about all waterways, how to hire boats and codes of practice. Alternatively, consult local trade directories.

Bird watching, as anyone who has lain flat in the grass with a pair of binoculars for hours on end will know, can become an obsession. It is also usually a solitary business and suited, if taken seriously, only to the most patient. Neverthe-

less, an outing to a bird sanctuary or wildlife reserve can reward the less dedicated. Last month the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds launched a scheme to offer bird-watching at close quarters in 11 sites throughout the country. Several sites entail sea trips — for example at Bridlington, Humberside, you can take a cruise to England's largest colony of cliff nesting birds. (Further information, 0522 535596). Contact your local branch of the RSPB, or ring the headquarters.

For those who prefer to abandon the tranquillity of their own garden in order to see someone else's, there are no fewer than 2,600 — some of which will be open over the bank holiday and serving teas and refreshments — listed in *The Gardens of England and Wales*. This is published by and in aid of the National Gardens Scheme Charitable Trust, and available from W.H. Smith and most bookshops at £1.50, or from the NGS at £2.25. This is an invaluable book. The range includes gardens of humble cottages and castles and there are descriptions of them all.

BR is promising a normal service over the weekend, with extra trains on busy routes. On Monday there will be a special service based on reduced weekday services on most lines and a "modified" service on the Southern Region and some East Anglian regions. Obviously lines leading to

the coast may be packed — but less well known destinations, such as the Medway Valley, Amberley, or Arundel, may provide the kind of gentle outing you are after.

Finally, if you decide to reject all calls to the wild, you may well be making the wisest choice. Cities please most when they are not busy, and inner cities in particular take on a new colour when all commuters have left. Inner and Greater London are richly endowed with parks and open spaces — Hampstead Heath, Kenwood and Primrose Hill to the north, Blackheath to the south, Epping Forest to the east and Richmond Park to the west. And then, too, there are the royal parks. In addition, many smaller London museums are open in the capital's historic houses.

● Countryside Commission, John Dover House, Crescent Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. For literature, send to Countryside Commission Publications, 19-23 Albert Road, Manchester M19 2EQ. Regional Tourist Boards and TICs throughout the country. For London, Victoria Station Forecourt, London SW1 (071 730 3488); Scotland, Scottish Tourist Board, 19 Cockspur Street, London SW1 (071 930 8661); Wales, Wales Tourist Board, 34 Piccadilly, London W1 (071 409 0969). For numbers of Regional Tourist Boards: English Tourist Board, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 (081 846 9000). The National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 (071 222 9251). Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Sandy, Beds (0767 680551). National Gardens Scheme, Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey (0483 211535). Inland Waterways Association, 114 Regents Park Road, London NW1 (071-586 2556).

When Laila El-Essawy started her Islamic marriage bureau two years ago, it was in response to the growing needs of Britain's Muslim community, caught between the cultural impasse of their own traditions and the British way of life.

Their plight was highlighted this week by the case of the Asian bride who was awarded £20,000 in slander damages over suggestions by her ex-husband that she was not a virgin when they married. The woman, Zahida Seemi, aged 30, wanted her reputation vindicated in order to be accepted among her people in Pakistan. Without that public vindication, she felt that she would have no chance of remarriage.

Miss Seemi's case underlines the problems regularly encountered by the Asian community in Britain. "Young Asians who have grown up in this country have different expectations," says Anne Owens, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants. "Young girls going to school here, for example, expect more control over their own lives." Most Asian marriages in Britain are, however, still arranged — and the main problem for Asian families is finding suitable partners for their children. It was for that reason that Hesham El-Essawy, an Egyptian dentist, suggested his wife start a marriage bureau in their London home.

Now the Matchmaker bureau has around 200 Muslims on its books, ranging from a millionaire property tycoon to a hotel receptionist. Mrs El-Essawy, aged 42, charges only the men — £100 to register and £500 for a successful marriage — and her introductions have resulted in five marriages.

Wedded to a strict culture

Arranged marriages and dowries are still central to the Asian community

When she started the bureau, Mrs El-Essawy assumed that it would be the men who contacted her, and that she would have to use her own contacts to find suitable women to whom she could introduce them. To her surprise she has almost as many women as men on her books. "She gets calls from parents almost begging her to find a

to us, and then they bring their children, and if we're satisfied that the youngsters are of suitable castes, educations and everything else, we introduce them," Mrs Qureshi says. She also gets contacted by youngsters who have made their own choice of partner and are afraid to tell their parents. "We act as the middleman and contact the parents. Sometimes there is a problem because the parents may have already arranged for a partner to come over from Pakistan."

If the parents refuse to accept that their child wants to marry someone of his or her own choosing, Mrs Qureshi contacts aunts, uncles, the entire family if necessary, in the hope of finding eventual acceptance. "We are very successful in that," she says.

Another problem is the controversial tradition of demanding dowries — particularly among the Hindu and Sikh communities, in which the woman's family may be expected to pay a dowry to the groom. The Islamic dowry system operates in reverse, with the husband's family paying a dowry to the bride. In India, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 attempted — mostly unsuccessfully — to stamp out the custom of dowries and the all-too-frequent resulting suicides on the part of the brides, but no such legislation exists in Britain. "Families are still asking for gold and cash from the girl's side, and since the girl lives with her in-laws she may be open to humiliation if the amount is not considered large enough," says the leader of one Asian woman's group in London. "Sometimes the marriage breaks up, sometimes the girl kills herself."

Asian marriages are made more complicated by the large number of sub-groups within the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities. "There are different restrictions in different communities," says Ms Owens. "For example, the Patels are expected to marry partners whose ancestors came from particular villages in India."

Writer Gai Eaton, one of Britain's most eminent Muslim converts and a spokesman on Islamic affairs, says: "You must remember that social mixing is still very much disapproved of and therefore, unless they defy their families and leave home, girls have very little opportunity to meet young men."

And, as has been demonstrated by Miss Seemi's High Court victory, virginity is still highly prized. "The question is — if a young girl is not a virgin at marriage, what has she been up to?" Mr Eaton says. "Muslims consider sex outside marriage a great sin."

Sally Brompton



Zahida Seemi: vindicated

Statism of the nation

ALL that is wrong with Congreve's observation that hell has "no fury like a woman scorned" is that it overlooks men. When love is betrayed, all genders can behave in the most peculiar fashion. This week's illustration is the case of a young American couple, Mr and Mrs Robert Carrol of Ashland, Wisconsin.

Mr Carrol is a lorry driver in a land where the roads are long and the lot of a lorry driver's wife a lonely one. This may explain why he brought home a lodger, another lorry driver who was unemployed — until, that is, he met Mrs Carrol. The details of Mrs Carrol's special taste for gentlemen of vehicular expertise came out later at the Carrols' divorce hearing, held in one of America's up-to-date family courts.

The divorce was bitter. When it was all over, Mr Carrol went to his local District Attorney and pressed adultery charges against his former wife. In America many of the states have criminal laws against adultery on the books and Mrs Carrol, aged 28, now faces a possible two years imprisonment and a \$10,000 (£6,100) fine. The local District Attorney sees nothing wrong with responding to Mr Carrol's wish to disinter an archaic law. "There was strong evidence presented to me of a violation," he reported, citing the state of Wisconsin's interest in preventing adultery and stabilizing marriage and the family.

Anachronistic laws do occasionally loiter in the statute books, waiting for the sad or bad to conjure them into life. No doubt, America's adultery laws will eventually be declared unconstitutional, if only on the grounds that so many Americans actually practise adultery that any use of the law must be considered a selective prosecution. Still, the case does illustrate the wrath of unrequited love. A scorned lover is capable of all manner of things, and one only has to open a newspaper to see that some people will actually commit murder for literally no other reason than that their affections were rejected. I would be tempted to shrug it all and say that such things are simply one of the hazards of existence. When a human being is capable of engendering great affection,

they take on the burden of possibly engendering hate.

That, I suppose, should teach both men and women not to toy with one another's affections. But in the end, when people establish themselves in a union, they ought to remember that just as falling in love is a two-way street, so is falling out of it. Unpleasant behaviour may occasion an unfair response. Sometimes, human beings, like Mrs Carrol, may just have to take the consequences that their fickle love-life creates.

The notion of personal responsibility for one's actions has not found favour in our society for quite some time. America has set up family courts to deal with all the little consequences of falling out of love, and there is a strong advocacy for such courts here. Let the state decide who gets the good china and what the penalty ought to be for a bruised heart.

For my part, I would advocate the very opposite of what we are now doing with our growing panoply of conciliation services, social workers and complicated matrimonial laws. I think a case can be made that we should serve notice on people that when they go in and out of relationships they are to be left on their own. If they are old enough to attract a spouse, they will have to settle with them in their own way.

Children are another matter, of course, but one might be tempted to say that people who cannot make their own custody arrangements upon dissolution of marriage without recourse to the courts should automatically have to show cause as to why their offspring should not be taken away from them. Their inability to come to terms on that point demonstrates parental



BARBARA AMIEL

inability. Human beings do develop their relationships in absolutely unfathomable ways. Take the case of Miss Janet Griffiths, who pulled off a complicated plot to abduct a newborn baby and pass it off as her own to the married man with whom she was having an affair. Miss Griffiths, who strikes me as an immensely clever woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of kidnapping and has been placed in a mental hospital. In my view, the sentence assumes that she is not fully responsible for her acts, although how she carried out so precise a plan without a high degree of mental competence is beyond me. Meanwhile, her lover has abandoned his wife and their recently born baby to stand by Miss Griffiths.

To tell the truth, I cannot explain my own behaviour in matters of the heart, let alone that of others. Still, such puzzles have always demonstrated to me the sense of the law interfering as little as possible in relationships. The dynamics of how people pairbond and attach are really quite incomprehensible to outsiders, and outsiders should not be called upon to comprehend or pass judgement on them — until a criminal act is committed. And then, it should be pursued as any criminal act.

But during the past 150 years we have been flirting with a form of central organization for human beings which, for short, one can call statism. It has been promoted as much by conservatives as by socialists, and essentially it seeks to remove authority from individuals or individual units such as the family. The state will take over and tell parents how to bring up children from the moment the healthcare

worker comes on her compulsory visit to the home of every newborn child. The state told Mrs Gillick she could have no say in whether her 16-year-old daughter was given contraception or not.

At one time, when we had less knowledge of computer software, we had more understanding of the hardware of human nature. We allowed the family to raise its own children, and we placed value on the instincts of people for looking after their own. We did not try to undermine a sense of natural authority in adults or a sense of responsibility for their own welfare.

This authoritarianism was conducive to real freedom for the following reasons. Certain dangers that threaten human society, it seems, remain constant. Today we may refer to such dangers as the problems of broken homes, single mothers, "drop-outs" or drug addicts, but there is nothing new about all that. In the past such delinquencies were simply referred to as sloth, lust and gluttony. Today, we find it as difficult as ever to live with suicidal ex-wives, hungry children or vacant-faced addicts. But now that we are suspicious of "authoritarian" families, we call in the state to fill the vacuum of our moral responsibility.

And that vacuum has been filled. Who among us is responsible for his own sins? Distributive justice makes manufacturers responsible for the misuse of their products, rather than the people who misuse them. We try to outlaw substances or restrict advertising of products like tobacco or model aircraft glue. The state bans this, censors that and sets up advisory committees, youth bureaux and regulatory agencies. Adults become emasculated and increasingly dependent. The old taboos that society needs to survive are now administered by bureaucrats with even less understanding and sympathy than an authoritarian husband or next-door neighbour. Inevitably we arrive at injustice and state coercion.

In the end, people like Miss Griffiths may rely on a defence of mental illness when being judged for their crimes. We, too, as a society, may also plan on a plea of insanity when history considers its verdict on us.

childhood. As an adult Harris has a reputation as a hellraiser, so it is perhaps not surprising that his mother would ask of his father: "What are we going to do with him?" For crossword enthusiasts we publish a new Jumbo puzzle which carries five prizes of £50, and we offer many suggestions of things to do and places to visit this bank holiday weekend.

● The execution of two British officers in the central Asian town of Bokhara, midway through the last century, was described when the news reached this newspaper as "intelligence of the most disastrous and melancholy nature". The two men were players in what had come to be known as the Great Game, an adventure of spying and intrigue carried out principally between British and Russia in pursuit of trade and territory. Often the Game became deadly serious, although taking risks was always an accepted specification for the work. In *The Times* tomorrow Peter Hopkirk tells of some of the more bizarre and heroic events of those

THE TIMES
ON SATURDAY
IN COLOUR

Soviet Union today were sown during the Great Game years. Also in the Review, Ray Connolly interviews Richard Harris, the actor, about his

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Cool, clear water: Casey Glasson, aged 2, of Ealing, west London, keeping the unseasonal heatwave at bay with a dip in one of the fountains in Trafalgar Square yesterday

Heatwave to continue over holiday weekend

By David Young

EVERYWHERE can expect a sunny Bank holiday weekend although there could be some showers, the London Weather Centre said yesterday. Temperatures could also be slightly lower than the levels recorded in London yesterday where it was 27C (79F).

The high temperatures have led to a decision to close 100 sq miles of moorland in the Peak National Park in Derbyshire from midnight to night for at least a week to counter an "extreme risk" of fires. Several fires have already started there, but all have been brought under control.

The Peak National Park Board said that its "unusually rapid move" was necessary because of the dry spring and the heatwave which has made areas of peat in the park dangerously dry.

In Scotland, more than 100 acres of forest have been destroyed by fire in south-west Ayrshire in the past 48 hours and the Forestry Commission has placed on alert staff who administer more than 888,000 acres. No forest areas have been closed off but all sites are being designated high fire-risk areas and the public is being urged to take extreme care. Meanwhile the National Farmers' Union

says that crops will be at risk if the heatwave continues. Mr Derek Crawley, the union's technical adviser for East Anglia, said that if water restrictions are introduced it could hamper crop irrigation. Potatoes, sugar beet and other vegetables need a lot of water during the growing season.

A hose pipe ban is already in force in Kent and the Isles of Scilly, while Yorkshire Water Authority is urging people not to use hoses over the Bank Holiday.

The London Weather Centre believes that last year's record 29C (84F) for May could be broken as

Britain continues to leave the rest of Europe in the shade. There are showers in traditional Mediterranean hotspots in southern Spain and even the French Riviera is being left out in the cold by soaring British temperatures.

The fine weather has resulted in a plea from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents for people to take extra care when swimming. The society said experience showed that drownings increased as hot spells encouraged people to cool off in unfamiliar and sometimes dangerous waters.

A warning has also been issued

that the warm weather will lead to a plague of wasps this summer. A cold spring kills off many queen wasps which hibernate through the winter. This year, however, many more are surviving and are already seeking sites for their nests to raise new colonies.

Mr Bill Pearce, environmental health officer at Bath, said that his office had received five times the usual number of requests about wasp swarms.

In the West Country, there are fears of a big increase in the number of rats whose breeding season has been encouraged by the hot weather.

Political sketch

Battered and bewildered

JUST as the Home Office minister was answering a question on battered women, the Prime Minister entered. James Arbuthnot (C, Wansley & Woodford) had asked about "domestic violence".

Stim and pale, one of those young men who looks in danger of fainting on parade, Mr Arbuthnot was an unlikely perpetrator of domestic violence. But still it intrigued him. He wanted special policemen to deal with it.

A Rambo among ministers, Minister of State John Patten, spoke in a gruff and peremptory tone of the evils of domestic violence and the problems of battered women.

It was then that Mrs Thatcher swept across, in green with pearls, and sat down, very composed.

Some of the male members of her Cabinet, already arrayed along the Front Bench, seemed to cover a little as she joined them.

We were not looking at a battered woman. Politicians this morning are talking of the problems of battered parties; and sociologists tell us that the problem of battered men is one of the great social taboos of our age. But nobody mentioned either.

Fixed by a steady gaze from the lady in green, Mr Patten steeled clear.

The other thing her arrival stopped Mr Patten talking about was sex. Earlier, it had seemed to obsess him. Poor Mr Jacques Arnold (C, Gravesend) had asked "what increases in sentences for serious and violent offences there have been since 1984".

Neither question nor questioner seemed focused upon sex. There is nothing unmanly about the MP for Gravesend — upright of bearing and gravelly of voice — but nothing about Mr Arnold screams "sex" at the onlooker.

Yet a strange light came into Mr Patten's eye. He launched straight into the announcement that there had been an increase of 133 per cent in sentences for sexual offences.

Mr Arnold is a kindly man. Gently, he tried to lead Mr Patten away from sex and back to the subject he had raised: sentences for serious and violent offences. He welcomed increases in these sentences, he told the minister, because "violent and

evil men" ought to be behind bars.

At the word "evil", that strange look spread across Mr Patten's face.

"I welcome your concern," he said, keeping a grip on himself at first, "for public protection" — his head jerked — "and women's safety." And he was away. "Lengthy sentences... for sexual offenders. When a sex or violent offender... about to be released... family views as to whether a convicted rapist should return to the area..."

Arnold gave up.

Sadly for Mr Patten, all good things come to an end and we really had to move on. PM's Questions loomed.

This started with the usual ill-tempered exchange. She and Mr Kinnock yelled at each other for a few minutes, about the poll tax. There followed a ghoulish interlude in which she crossed swords with the Liberals' Paddy Ashdown about the poll tax liability of the recently dead. But hearts were not in it.

They were down at the polling booths where yesterday's local elections were in full swing. That was what Mrs Thatcher really wanted to talk about. This was prime-time TV: who knows — maybe she could deliver a last message to voters?

David Shaw (C, Dover) gave her the chance. For enough. That's a game both sides play. Nothing wrong with the "planted" question... But what a plant. Have these backbenchers no pride? Are they no more than the political equivalents of plastic traffic-cones — lifeless, identical, movable, disposable?

"Does she have any information on those local government authorities which provide good services at reasonable cost as opposed to those which provide bad services at extortionate cost?"

Needless to say, she did. But I had rushed headlong from the press gallery, missing an exchange on the Minister of Agriculture's religious crusade against vegetarians. Happily it is reported on our Parliamentary pages.

For your sketchwriter it was just as much fun to observe the spectacle of a House-full of journalists, all looking for a Bible.

Matthew Parris

All quiet at Westminster

THE lure of the local elections, or possibly the sunshine, brought an eerie silence to the House of Commons chamber yesterday (Philip Webster writes). Shortly after 5.30 pm MPs completed the day's business.

The business managers had deliberately chosen an uncontroversial measure, the Australian Constitution (Pub-

lic Record Copy) Bill, for debate on a day when most MPs were expected to be out in their constituencies. Having given their approval to a vellum copy of the Australian Constitution Act being presented as a gift to the Australian people, most MPs left.

After a debate on an EC document the House was suspended until 7pm.

Workers reject Rover deal

By Kevin Eason

Manual workers at Rover last night rejected a deal for the most radical new working agreement in the European motor industry, which would have created 1,200 jobs at their Midlands plant.

National trade union leaders were staggered by the rejection of the deal at Rover Cars, which they had described as "the best hours package anywhere in the motor industry".

Unions and management were arranging urgent meetings last night to try to rescue

the deal, which would have given Rover 24-hour working in its main plants to help the launch of its new Rover 200, 400 and Metro models. The deal, the first of its type in Britain, was also expected to pave the way for similar agreements at Ford, Vauxhall and Nissan.

Rover wanted 24-hour working initially from 1,500 workers in its K-series engine plant, which supplies the 200, 400 and Metro assembly lines. The deal allowed for a cut from 39 hours to 37 hours a week, the first hours reduction in the motor industry, plus an extra £20 shift premium.

Workers were guaranteed seven consecutive days off a month.

Rover said the move was vital if it was to increase production of the Rover 200 and 400 cars and the Metro in response to orders. Assembly of the Metro, launched two days ago, was to be increased from 3,000 to 5,000 a month.

Rover said: "We are sure we can reach agreement and will hold talks as soon as possible to overcome any fears." Union negotiators confirmed they would attend talks.

Of the 12,500 Longbridge workers, 6,997 voted against and 4,901 voted in favour.

Bush's blueprint for Nato

Continued from page 1
formula that a formal decision on modernisation was one for Nato as a whole. The timing of yesterday's announcement was clearly designed to seize the initiative on the eve of today's meeting between Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Tomorrow they join the foreign ministers of the two Germanies, France and Britain for the opening of the historic two-plus-four talks on the terms of reunification, but there are growing fears that the Soviet Union will seek to stall

the whole process. By appearing to downgrade Nato's nuclear presence in West Germany Mr Bush clearly hopes to temper Soviet opposition to a united Germany in Nato, and he said yesterday that he was confident Moscow would eventually accept that outcome because it was in everyone's best interests including theirs.

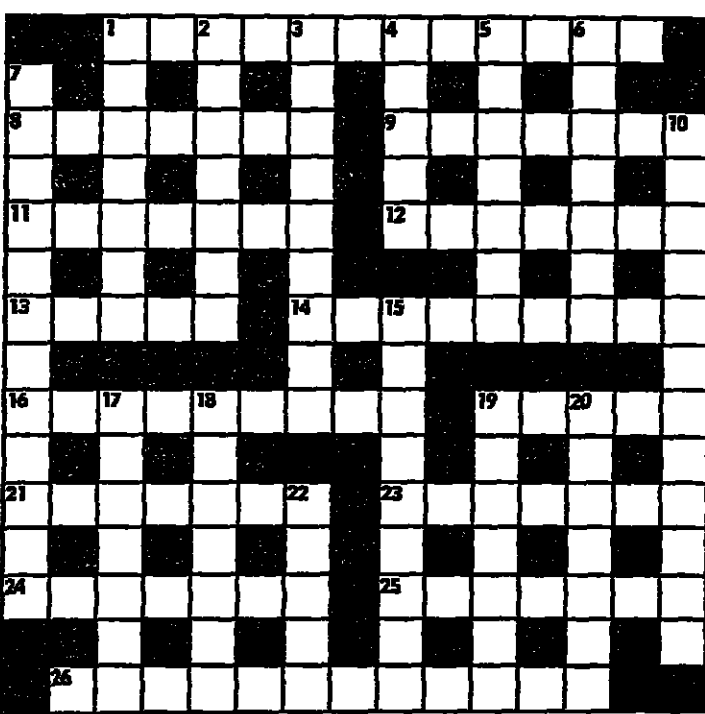
BRUSSELS: Nato foreign ministers warmly welcomed to President Bush's announcement that the US is to scrap the follow-on to the Lance missile and the modernization of nuclear artillery shells (Michael Binyon writes). Mr

Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, said Mrs Thatcher had been fully consulted beforehand, and was in full agreement — despite her insistence last year on the modernization of short-range weapons.

Mr Baker suggested that the move might soften Soviet opposition to a united Germany's membership of Nato, which he will discuss with Mr Shevardnadze at the first ministerial meeting of the "two plus four" group in Bonn tomorrow.

Mitterrand visit, page 9

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,285



- ACROSS**
- 1 It shows that letters have been dropped outside one's address (12)
 - 8 Assistant endorses carbon copy — that's laziness (7)
 - 9 Indian city in faintly luminous sketch (7)
 - 11 In-between time for one entering during Lent, perhaps (7)
 - 12 Honourable code followed by a student (7)
 - 13 Small farmer in Australia is conceded (5)
 - 14 Daughter, repeatedly at home with illness, is munching away (6,3)
 - 16 Having to endure recurrence of venereal is the limit (4,5)
 - 19 Presumably he is paid by the disc jockey? (5)
 - 21 This light boat will work (7)
- DOWN**
- 1 Spoken when left out of football team (7)
 - 2 Methodical sort of officer (7)
 - 3 Month in France could be a third more (9)
 - 4 Veteran soldier's content (5)
 - 5 An unattended thorn he turned out to be! (7)
 - 6 Wind can be wild round most of Corsica (7)
 - 7 Tempest perhaps put a stop to this mystery ship (5,7)
 - 10 Where to find the top brass, presumably (8,4)
 - 15 It carries daily impressions of the latest race (9)
 - 17 Clasp is loose on the Spanish knife (7)
 - 18 Play false, but a commercial success (4,3)
 - 19 Fuel for so-called mental distress (7)
 - 20 Divine drink coming up in form of a pint (7)
 - 22 Each year we see the old Englishman receiving money (5)

Solution to Puzzle No 18,284

THATCHER LAYABOUT
ANOMALY TRAGEDY
NIGHTSPEAK
WESTHEARTY DRAKE
AUGUSTO
PENGUIN LEARNED
TUNAEORRE
SPARROW WASSAIL
RDMGOF
JUTE PARLIAMENT
AIPRIETW
CASOCK MABARCA
A OOE
BANALITY SABLELE

Concise crossword, page 22

The Times Jumbo Crossword is published tomorrow

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

BIBLE BODS
CORNELIUS
a. A travelling companion of Paul
b. A devout centurion
c. Author of an Apocryphal gospel

KORAH
a. A Hebrew sacred text
b. A rebel against Moses
c. An unlucky prophetic

HOPHNI
a. A Canaanite clan
b. A disappointing son
c. A very minor prophet

JEPHTHAH
a. A strict judge
b. The grandfather of David
c. A psalmist

Answers on page 22

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M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford 733
M-ways/roads Dartford 734
M25/roads M25-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks
National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Hong Kong 740
Midlands 741
East Anglia 742
North-west England 743
North-east England 744
Scotland 745
Northern Ireland 746
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MANCHESTER
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 26C (79F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F); 5 pm, 42C (108F); 11C (52F); highest rainfall, No rain
sunshine: 1,000 millionths—29.53in.

GLASGOW
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 25C (77F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F); 5 pm, 24C (75F); 11C (52F); highest rainfall, No rain
sunshine: 1,000 millionths—29.53in.

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WEATHER

After the clearance of early morning mist and fog patches, all of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland will again be dry, sunny and very warm. The only exception will be on North Sea coasts where onshore breezes will keep temperatures several degrees lower. Later in the day sea breezes may develop along all coasts and last into the evening. Outlook: Dry, warm and sunny. Some overnight mist.

ABROAD

Country	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	20	SE	100	
Australia	20	SE	100	
Bahamas	20	SE	100	
Bahrain	20	SE	100	
Barbados	20	SE	100	
Belgium	20	SE	100	
Bermuda	20	SE	100	
Bhutan	20	SE	100	
Bolivia	20	SE	100	
Bosnia	20	SE	100	
Brazil	20	SE	100	
Bulgaria	20	SE	100	
Cameroon	20	SE	100	
Canada	20	SE	100	
Cape Verde	20	SE	100	
Chad	20	SE	100	
China	20	SE	100	
Cyprus	20	SE	100	
Czechia	20	SE	100	
Denmark	20	SE	100	
Dominican	20	SE	100	
Ecuador	20	SE	100	
El Salvador	20	SE	100	
Finland	20	SE	100	
France	20	SE	100	
Germany	20	SE	100	
Ghana	20	SE	100	
Greece	20	SE	100	
Guatemala	20	SE	100	
Hong Kong	20	SE	100	
Hungary	20	SE	100	
India	20	SE	100	
Indonesia	20	SE	100	
Israel	20	SE	100	
Italy	20	SE	100	
Jamaica	20	SE	100	
Japan	20	SE	100	
Kenya	20	SE	100	
Korea	20	SE	100	
Laos	20	SE	100	
Lebanon	20	SE	100	
Libya	20	SE	100	
Luxembourg	20	SE	100	
Madagascar	20	SE	100	
Malawi	20	SE	100	
Malaysia	20	SE	100	
Maldives	20	SE	100	
Mali	20	SE	100	
Mexico	20	SE	100	
Moldavia	20	SE	100	
Morocco	20	SE	100	
Mozambique	20	SE	100	
Nicaragua	20	SE	100	
Niger	20	SE	100	
Nigeria	20	SE	100	
North Macedonia	20	SE	100	
Oman	20	SE	100	
Pakistan	20	SE	100	
Panama	20	SE	100	
Paraguay	20	SE	100	
Peru	20	SE	100	
Poland	20	SE	100	
Portugal	20	SE	100	
Romania	20	SE	100	
Russia	20	SE	100	
Saudi Arabia	20	SE	100	
Senegal	20	SE	100	
Seychelles	20	SE	100	
Singapore	20	SE	100	
Slovakia	20	SE	100	
Slovenia	20	SE	100	
South Africa	20	SE	100	
Spain	20	SE	100	
Sri Lanka	20	SE	100	
Sweden	20	SE	100	
Switzerland	20	SE	100	
Taiwan	20	SE	100	
Tanzania	20	SE	100	
Togo	20	SE	100	
Tonga	20	SE	100	
Turkey	20	SE	100	
Uganda	20	SE	100	
Ukraine	20	SE	100	
United States	20	SE	100	
Uruguay	20	SE	100	
Uzbekistan	20	SE	100	
Venezuela	20	SE	100	
Vietnam	20	SE	100	
Yemen	20	SE	100	
Zambia	20	SE	100	
Zimbabwe	20	SE	100	

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Wednesday: Highest day temp: Glenkiln, Glasgow, 18C (64F); lowest day temp: File Wye, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: No rain
sunshine: 1,000 millionths—29.53in.

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 26C (79F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F); 5 pm, 42C (108F); 11C (52F); highest rainfall, No rain
sunshine: 1,000 millionths—29.53in.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 25C (77F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F); 5 pm, 24C (75F); 11C (52F); highest rainfall, No rain
sunshine: 1,000 millionths—29.53in.

WEATHER

After the clearance of early morning mist and fog patches, all of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland will again be dry, sunny and very warm. The only exception will be on North Sea coasts where onshore breezes will keep temperatures several degrees lower. Later in the day sea breezes may develop along all coasts and last into the evening. Outlook: Dry, warm and sunny. Some overnight mist.

AROUND BRITAIN

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Humberside	17	SE	100	
London	17	SE	100	
Manchester	17	SE	100	
Cardiff	17	SE	100	
Belfast	17	SE	100	
Edinburgh	17	SE	100	
Glasgow	17	SE	100	
Liverpool	17	SE	100	
Newcastle	17	SE	100	
Nottingham	17	SE	100	
Sheffield	17	SE	100	
Sunderland	17	SE	100	
Swansea	17	SE	100	
Torquay	17	SE	100	
Wrexham	17	SE	100	
York	17	SE	100	

TIMES WEATHERCALL

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0898 500 followed by the appropriate code.

270C	Dorset,Hants & IOW	703
270B	Devon & Cornwall	704
270A	Wilt,Glouce,Avon & Somerset	705
270	Berks,Bucks,Oxon	706
	Bedfordshire & Essex	707
	Northampton,Cambs	708
	West Mid & Shropshire	709
	Shropshire,Worcestershire	710
	Central Midlands	711
	East Midlands	712
	Lincoln & Humberside	713
	Dyfed & Powys	714
	Gwynedd & Clwyd	715
	N W England	716
	W & S Yorks & Wales	717
	N E England	718
	Cumbria & Lake District	719
	S W England	720
	W Central Scotland	721
	Edin S Fife/Lomhian & Borders	722
	E Central Scotland	723
	Grampian & E Highlands	724
	N W Scotland	725
	Gairnness,Orkney & Shetland	726
	N Ireland	727
	Weatherbeat is charged at 5p for 10 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).	

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● MOTORING 38,39
● LAW 41
● SPORT 42-48

BUSINESS

FRIDAY MAY 4 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6425 (-0.0005)
W German mark
2.7610 (-0.0025)
Exchange index
87.0 (-0.1)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1676.8 (-1.4)
FT-SE 100
2134.9 (-2.7)
USM (Datastream)
129.87 (-0.82)
Market report, page 34

TSB seeks a buyer for Target

THE TSB Group is to dispose of Target Group, one of its three insurance subsidiaries, and is inviting offers.

TSB paid nearly £230 million for Target in 1987, and went on to purchase the Hill Samuel Group later that year. Both deal in unit-linked life and pensions, and the sale of Target will end duplication. Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, will handle the disposal.

Target premium income in the year to September 1989 reached £212 million.

Bellway boost

Pre-tax profits of Bellway, the housebuilder, rose 8 per cent to £6.1 million in the half-year to January, limited by a £4.5 million provision against the value of its sites in the South-east. Mr Kenneth Bell, chairman, announced that Bellway has no borrowings. The interim dividend remains 4p.

Temps, page 26

STOCK MARKETS

New York: Dow Jones 2898.87 (+9.23)
Tokyo: Nikkei Average Closed
Hong Kong: Hang Seng 2564.61 (-3.15)
Amsterdam: CBO Tendency 116.4 (+0.6)
Sydney: AO 1467.6 (+4.9)
Frankfurt: DAX 1881.79 (+38.36)
Brussels: Generali 6091.44 (+8.37)
Paris: CAC 552.00 (+5.05)
Zurich: SICA Gen 586.1 (+5.8)
London: FT-30 Share 1676.8 (-1.4)
FT-100 2134.9 (-2.7)
FT Gold Mines 215.5 (-4.0)
FT Fixed Interest 84.74 (+0.15)
FT Govt Secs 74.98 (+0.62)
Recent issues Page 34
Closing prices Page 35

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:
Liberty 236p (+9p)
Hambros 450p (+10p)
News Corp 467p (+10p)
Colony 320p (+10p)
Hayward Williams 257p (+15p)
Borland 960p (+20p)
Micro Focus 542p (+10p)
Brent Walker 277p (+10p)
Satchi & Satchi 103p (+9p)
UK Land 315p (+20p)
Leads Group 195p (+25p)
FALLS:
SA Breweries 490p (-15p)
Standard Chartered 476p (-10p)
British Aerospace 511p (-9p)
A Cohen 700p (-10p)
Channing 430p (-10p)
Cander Group 645p (-80p)
BICC 385p (-10p)
Cardiff Property 375p (-10p)
Devis & Newman 350p (-50p)
Closing prices Page 35
Baltic 16245
SEAQ Volume 392.8m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 15%
3-month Interbank 15% to 15.5%
3-month deposits 14% to 14.5%
US Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.50-7.89%
30-year bonds 9.4% to 9.45%

CURRENCIES

London: New York: £/\$ 1.6425
DM/\$ 1.8116
DM/£ 2.7610
Sfr/\$ 1.4545
Sfr/£ 1.985
FF/\$ 1.3673
FF/£ 1.932
Yen/\$ 1.6113
Yen/£ 1.5813
Yen/DM 1.6113
ECU/\$ 1.3673
ECU/£ 1.932
ECU/DM 1.6113

GOLD

London: AM \$369.15 pm \$369.90
Close \$370.25-370.75 (\$225.50-226.00)
New York: Comex \$370.30-370.80

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jun) \$17.35/bbl (\$17.35)
Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia S	2.30	Bank	2.14
Austria Sch	20.35	Bank	19.45
Belgium Fr	66.00	Bank	66.10
Canada \$	1.985	Bank	1.985
Denmark Kr	11.02	Bank	10.32
Finland Mk	5.65	Bank	5.65
France Fr	2.25	Bank	2.25
Germany DM	2.75	Bank	2.75
Greece Dr	1.085	Bank	1.085
Hong Kong \$	1.085	Bank	1.085
India Rupee	27.25	Bank	27.25
Italy Lira	2.33	Bank	2.33
Japan Yen	161.13	Bank	161.13
Netherlands Gld	3.20	Bank	3.20
Norway Kr	11.23	Bank	11.23
Portugal Esc	5.35	Bank	4.75
Spain Ptas	166.64	Bank	166.64
Sweden Kron	10.46	Bank	10.46
Switzerland Fr	2.05	Bank	2.05
Taiwan New \$	2.33	Bank	2.33
Thailand Baht	4.66	Bank	4.66
USA \$	1.6425	Bank	1.6425
Yugoslavia Dnr	17.50	Bank	17.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 121.4 (March)

Storehouse chairman will buy rights to his name

Conran steps down early

By Gillian Bowditch

SIR Terence Conran last night resigned as chairman of the troubled Storehouse group, 18 months earlier than expected. He will be replaced by Mr Ian Hay Davison, a non-executive director.

Sir Terence, who had planned to retire in October 1991, is to buy the Conran Shop, in Fulham, London. The Conran Design Group, which he founded in 1956, is to be sold to Roux Seguela Cayzac & Goudard (RSCG), the French communications group, for about £1.5 million.

Sir Terence has been invited to become joint president of the RSCG Design group and will remain a non-executive director of Storehouse, which owns Mothercare, Habitat, BHS and Richards.

He said last night: "I had originally planned to retire next year, but the progress that has already been made under group chief executive Michael Julien and his team enables us to make the change earlier, especially as we have a man of Ian's quality prepared to step into my shoes."

"Given the opportunity to buy the Conran Shop and the invitation by RSCG to become joint president of their design division, it seems an appropriate time to reduce my group responsibilities." Those close to the group say Sir Terence had already been easing himself out of the company he built up. In June

1988, Mr Julien took over as chief executive of Storehouse. In May 1989, Sir Terence vacated his office in the group's Tottenham Court Road London building amid speculation of a rift in his relationship with Mr Julien and moved to a new office in Butler's Wharf in London's Docklands. Sir Terence, who is the group's largest shareholder with more than 7 per cent, has seen the value of his holding fall from almost £120 million to £30 million.

Last night, he said he did not regret not accepting the proposed offer by Mountleigh, the property group, of 445p a share in 1987, despite the fact that the shares, at 101p, are at their lowest level for more than five years.

"Shareholders would never have seen the money. Black Monday would have intervened, and Mountleigh's shareholders would never have voted it through. All three sets of advisers at the time advised us very strongly not to accept it," he said.

He added that the best decision he had made at Storehouse was to appoint Mr Julien as chief executive. His regrets included the way the merger of the Habitat Mothercare group with BHS had been executed, but he said he did not regret the basic decision to put the businesses together.

Mr Julien said last night that he felt positive about all aspects of the business. "I think the move is a good one for Sir Terence. It's very

difficult for a man who has been chief executive to be kicked upstairs to speak. I think he has been frustrated. But we will still have his contribution to the board which, although not originally planned, is an excellent thing."

Mr Davison, has been a non-executive director of Storehouse since July 1988. He is chairman of Laing & Crickshank, the broker, and a former deputy chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's of London. Mr Davison praised Sir Terence's role in "the retail revolution of the last decade."

He said: "The retailing sector is going through difficult times at the moment, but the underlying strengths of Storehouse's retail brands owe much to the flair and inspiration of Terence Conran."

Sir Terence is buying the Conran Shop for £3.52 million, including £2.92 million of inter-company debt. There is an additional deferred payment of up to £1 million or four times the amount by which profits for the two years to March 1992 exceed £800,000. For the year to March 1990, The Conran Shop made pre-tax profits of £506,000, up from £455,000, on sales of £6.9 million, up from £6.7 million. The store's net assets were £156,000. Sir Terence will also buy the rights to the Conran name.

The proceeds of the sale of the shop and the Conran Design Group will be used to repay borrowings.



Stepping out of a top job: Sir Terence in London's Docklands yesterday afternoon

Norwich Union to buy NZ state insurer for £257m

By Jon Ashworth

NORWICH Union is to buy New Zealand's biggest general insurance company, the State Insurance Office, from the New Zealand government for NZ\$735 million (£257 million).

The deal, NU's largest foreign acquisition, will give it a strong foothold in New Zealand's motor and household insurance market. State, with assets of NZ\$573 million, is responsible for nearly 25 per cent of general insurance written in the country. Premium income, net of reinsurance, was NZ\$232.9 million in the year to December 31.

Mr Chris Bascombe, NU's international actuary, was "delighted" with the deal. "It is not often that you get an opportunity to acquire a company that has performed as well as this one," he said. State was put up for sale last November, as part of New Zealand's policy of disposing of non-essential commercial assets. At least 25 insurance groups are thought to have expressed an interest.

Mr Peter Neilson, New Zealand's associate minister for state-owned enterprises, said the deal would save the government as much as NZ\$100 million a year in interest payments.

"At current interest rates, the sales proceeds of NZ\$735 million will cut the government's debt servicing bill by between NZ\$90 and NZ\$100 million a year."

The sale is conditional on the passing of the State Insurance Bill, seen as a formality. State will work alongside Norwich in New Zealand between NU and the Swiss insurance group, which con-

centrates on commercial general insurance.

NU, under Mr Allan Bridgewater, its new chief executive, also has a small life insurance operation in New Zealand it wants to expand.

Insurance analysts said NU appeared to have got a good price for State, but gave warning that it was very difficult for outsiders to break into the New Zealand insurance market.

The region came under scrutiny in June, 1988, when General Accident paid £264 million for a controlling stake in NZI, the New Zealand insurance and banking group. GA went on to make an agreed £112 million offer for the remainder of NZI in July 1989, but has been affected by losses in the banking division. NZI Bank showed a deficit of £47.6 million in 1989, contributing to a sharp fall in GA's pre-tax profits.

NU will finance the acquisition through UK funds and borrowings in New Zealand.

State made pre-tax profits of NZ\$52.7 million last year.



Bridgewater: expanding

Surprise at Philips' sharp fall in profits

By Wolfgang Münchhaus European Business Correspondent

PHILIPS, the Dutch consumer electronics firm, has been hit by an unexpectedly sharp fall in first-quarter profits, down from Ft 223 million (£72 million) to Ft 16 million.

The news, which took the Dutch stock market by surprise, sent the shares falling by Ft 4.10 to close at Ft 33.60.

The sharp fall also came amid warnings by Philips that full-year profits were unlikely to rise above the 1989 profits of Ft 792 million, before disposal profits.

News of the profit warning marks a gloomy week for the Dutch stock market, following a warning by Daf, the Dutch truck maker, that it will incur losses of around Ft 20 million during the first half of this year.

Equity analysts were equally taken aback by the announcement. Mr Chris Honnor, head of European sales and research at Kleinwort Benson, the securities firm, said: "Philips normally manages to let the bad news filter out, but what has happened now is almost beyond belief."

The company cited currency fluctuations as one of the main reasons of the downturn. This resulted in a 4 per cent drop in its lighting division. Philips also suffered from problems at its information systems unit.

The consumer electronics businesses improved both in sales and profitability, while the components division was hit by falling margins for colour television tubes.

During last year Philips reduced the number of employees from 308,000 to 293,000.

Coal Board offers tax-free trust to Globe shareholders

By Our City Staff

THE Coal Board pension funds are launching an index tracking investment trust to offer shareholders in Globe Investment Trust who accept their 191p a share bid.

The new trust will be available to accepting Globe shareholders as a tax-free switch, and its investment policy will be to track the performance of the FT-Actuaries All-Share Index.

Globe said it was seeking clarification of the proposed new alternative, and would be making its views known.

Mr David Hardy, Globe chairman, said the proposal had been "cobbled together," in response to the hostile

response from Globe shareholders. "They are offering a junk bond and a tracker trust. They wouldn't give those to their own pensioners."

The basic Coal Board offer, which has been rejected by the Globe board, remains at 191p a share, has now been supplemented by a loan note alternative.

The proposed new investment trust will have an initial life of three years, but will not go ahead unless £10 million of funds are committed to it.

Meanwhile, Mr Paul Whitney, the chief executive of CIN Management, which handles the Coal Board funds, has launched an attack on the bid

defence costs that he fears are being run up by Globe.

"I take exception to the costs being incurred on issues involving investment trusts in general. These costs will be borne by Globe assets. We believe it is not necessarily in shareholders' best interests."

Mr Whitney said he was also "very perturbed to see them going to appoint Goldman Sachs as another adviser."

Mr Hardy replied that the costs were being incurred to protect shareholders' interests. "We would be able to save the money if they went back in their box," he said.

Comment, page 27

Shares down at Wellcome despite sales

SALES of Retrovir, Wellcome's anti-Aids drug, rose to £88 million in the first half of the year, compared with £75 million in the previous six months and £59 million in the first half of last year.

The increase was a third higher than analysts expected. Wellcome's shares ended the day 21p lower at 655p when it became clear how much of the improvement in the results was due to the weak pound. The company said £45 million of the £153 million rise in sales to £733 million from continuing businesses was due to currency movements and the effect accounted for half the £36 million increase in pre-tax profits to £164 million.

Earnings rose 28 per cent to 11.5p and the interim payout has been maintained at 1.3p.

Temps, page 26

'Hundreds of applications daily' from Barclaycard defectors

T&C raises its Visa interest rate by 3%

By Lindsay Cook, Family Money Editor

THE Town & Country Building Society announced that it is to raise the interest rate on its Visa credit card from July.

The Visa card, which has the lowest interest rate of any in the market, at 19.5 per cent, has been receiving "hundreds of applications" a day from defectors Barclaycard customers.

The Town & Country card, which is raising its interest rate by 3 per cent to 22.5 per cent, has no annual charge and no plans to introduce one. Barclays announced last week it is to introduce an £8-a-year charge on its card next month.

Mr Ian Bell, the society's managing director, said the society had 40,000 credit card customers. "The Barclaycard spin-off is all right but we would possibly have to say 'enough is enough' if other major cards introduced a charge."

The Town & Country card was launched last May at its current annual

percentage rate although rival credit issuers, including Barclays, had said they could not operate profitably at that rate.

Save & Prosper, which charges 24.6 per cent for its no-charge Visa and Mastercard, has been given a warning by Barclays not to use the name Barclaycard in its advertisements.

S & P has been running advertisements suggesting that Barclaycard customers might want to transfer.

Mr Ian Lindsey, director of banking, said: "Notice has been served on us by Barclays that Barclaycard and Barclays cannot be used in our advertisements without permission."

"I had thought of hypenating spin-off is all right but we would possibly have to say 'enough is enough' if other major cards introduced a charge."

Mr Lindsey said that S & P had received 1,000 telephone calls over the weekend, and the same number again on Monday, asking for application forms for its credit cards.

"We are getting two-and-a-half times as many calls as we did when Lloyds announced it was going to introduce a £12 charge. This just indicates the larger number of customers that Barclays has. It is probably the same level of discontent," said Mr Lindsey.

S & P, which has 100,000 card-holders, is gearing up for the extra business. "I just hope that NatWest or Midland does not introduce a charge too soon," he added.

A spokesman for Barclays said that it had been contacted by "only a fraction of the people we expected" saying they wanted to close their Barclaycard accounts to avoid the charge.

Rolls and BMW in engine venture

By Derek Harris Industrial Editor

BMW has re-entered aero-engine manufacturing in a venture with Rolls-Royce.

It emerged yesterday that BMW holds about 1 per cent of Rolls-Royce, in which there has been considerable stake-building recently. Rolls has been seeking to broaden its overseas holdings. About 10 per cent of Rolls has changed hands recently.

The deal brings a new power shift in the aero-engine market, where relatively few companies fight for high stakes as airlines re-equip with new generation aircraft.

The world's three biggest aero-makers are General Electric and United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney of the US, and Rolls-Royce which accounts for about 20 per cent of the market.

BMW and Rolls-Royce are to establish a joint venture near Frankfurt for the development and manufacture of aero gas turbine engines.

BMW Rolls-Royce also plans to design engines for smaller jetliners on short- and medium-haul routes. It could also tap what is likely to be a rich re-engineing market for existing aircraft needing quieter, more economical powerplants.

BMW will be the senior stakeholder in the new venture - BMW Rolls-Royce - with 50.5 per cent. Rolls-Royce will hold the rest.

The joint venture is taking over the aerospace business of KHD Luftfahrttechnik, part of the Cologne KHD group. The KHD subsidiary is a 25 per cent partner in the Larzac engine programme for the Alpha military training jet and has a about 1,000 workers.

The turnover of KHD Luftfahrttechnik is about DM170 million. Sources close to BMW have estimated that the total investment over the next 10 years is likely to amount to DM1 billion (£360 million) at current prices.

Sir Ralph Robins, deputy chairman of Rolls-Royce, said: "The new joint venture is a major step towards strengthening the European aero engine industry and will be fully supported by Rolls-Royce and its technology."

Mr Eberhard von Kuenheim, BMW's executive board chairman, said: "We are delighted to be re-entering the aero-engine field on which our early reputation was built."

BMW was in aero-engine manufacture from 1916 until the 1960s. It was one of the first manufacturers of jet engines in the 1940s.



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TEMPUS

Retrovir still key to Wellcome growth

WHEN Wellcome came to the market just over four years ago, some commentators thought the offer for sale price of 120p had been set too high.

While wholly-owned by the charitable Wellcome Foundation, the company had developed many drugs to cure Third World diseases. But profit-maximizing pharmaceutical manufacturers need drugs which treat chronic conditions in wealthy countries and it was not entirely clear how Wellcome would respond to the new commercial pressures.

In the event, Wellcome has delivered more than enough to please its shareholders. Earnings per share have grown at an annual rate of about 30 per cent since flotation, a pace which continued — on the surface at least — in the first half of the current year.

Pre-tax profits and earnings rose 28 per cent to £164 million and 11.5p respectively in the 27 weeks to March 3. Although the figures were very close to expectations, profits had been boosted £18 million by currency movements and the shares eased 21p to 655p. Indeed, allowing for the extra week this time, the underlying growth in profits was only 10 per cent.

Nevertheless, analysts are still forecasting a full-year total of £370 million and another 30 per cent rise in earnings to 257p.

Whether or not the shares should be on a prospective price

ratio of 26 depends crucially on the prospects for Retrovir, the anti-Aids drug, sentiment about which has given Wellcome's share price its step-like profile.

The share shot up from under 200p to about 500p at the start of 1987 when optimism about the drug began to spread. After trading in the 400p to 500p range for the next two years, they shot up again to 750p last August when studies were published showing that Retrovir delayed the onset of Aids.

The shares will only move up to the next step once it becomes clear that doctors are prepared to prescribe the drug to infected patients before the onset of the full-blown disease — and on that question the jury is still out.

Davies & Newman

DAVIES & NEWMAN Holdings, the Dan-Air operator, might wince on hearing its shares labelled "a bit of a flyer", but after 1989 pre-tax losses of £3.34 million, and another two tough years ahead, prospects are up in the air.

The 1988 pre-tax profit was £9.92 million, and last year's setback was so severe that the final dividend is cut from 12.5p to 3.5p, leaving shareholders with 8p (17p) for the year.



Surprised: Fred Newman of Davies & Newman

The steepness of the profits dive took the company by surprise. After the traditionally weak first half, it was still expected 1989 would end in the black.

The board now says prospects for 1990 and 1991 "are hard to determine." The shares plunged 50p to 355p. In January, they stood at 775p.

The severity of the profits fall follows cut-throat competition which held price increases in check in a market which struggled because of high interest rates.

Ironically, turnover was up — from £338.9 million to £375.8 million — as was the number of passengers carried. But at the operating level losses were £2.81 million after an accounting credit of £1.3 million, and figures were further helped by £5.13 million (£1.32 million) of aircraft sales.

The balance sheet ends the year stronger. A net £9 million pension fund benefit is taken to reserves, and there was a £4 million property revaluation. Borrowings fell by £20 mil-

lion, so gearing ratios look better.

Non-aviation activities, including shipbroking and travel and associated interests generally performed well.

Davies & Newman is also looking to "co-operate with other airlines" as 1992 dawns, but in profit terms it is going to be a touch-and-go year. A stated, but conservative, net worth of at least 550p gives the shares some interest, as will any deal with another airline buying in.

However, while shareholders should fasten their safety belts, potential investors should wait in the lounge.

Bellway

THERE can be few chairmen of quoted housebuilders who would not give their eye teeth to swap places with Mr Kenneth Bell, chairman of Bellway.

Not that the company is immune from the difficulties affecting housebuilders. It has joined the growing number making provisions against land bought in the South-east which has fallen in value.

A £4.5 million provision was partially offset by a £500,000 profit on the sale of the company's remaining shares in Highland Participations. Pre-tax profits in the six months to January rose by 8 per cent to £6.1 million.

Just like everyone else, Bellway is finding its margins

being eroded in the stagnant South-east. Volume, too, is being hit. This year's completions are likely to fall short of the 1,700 homes it built last year.

But Bellway is different. First, there is the fact that following an already enviable interim interest charge of only £84,000, the company has subsequently reduced borrowings to zero, something akin to a housebuilders' dream.

Second, its traditional stamping ground is the North-east where, even if prices are showing signs of stabilizing, houses are still selling. It was the buoyant North-east that helped lift turnover 15 per cent to £59.2 million and help lift pre-tax and pre-exceptional profits 41 per cent to £10.2 million.

This year, the company intends to exercise its flexibility and build two-thirds of its production in the North, compared to the 50:50 split of only a year or so ago.

Assuming houses continue to sell in the North, the company might still make £16 million in the current year, giving earnings per share of about 33p, which might enable the board to do something positive about the ordinary dividend, unchanged at 4p a share at the halfway stage. At 179p, the shares, up 4p on the day, are on a p/e of 5.4. One to have if and when the sector is rerated.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Supplier to Crystalate may make rival bid

CRYSTALATE Holdings, the electronics group fighting a bid from TT Group, may have found a white knight. Dr Felix Zandman, president and chief executive officer of Vishay Intertechnology, of Pennsylvania, says that he is considering a rival offer to TTG's unwelcome £32.4 million bid, and is planning to file notification with the US authorities. Dr Zandman promises a decision from Vishay by May 28, a week after the Takeover Panel deadline by which Crystalate must release all material information in its defence against TTG.

Vishay, which reported sales of more than \$400 million in 1989, already has a commercial relationship with Crystalate, which it supplies with resistors and strain gauges for distribution and resale. And Crystalate said yesterday that it was "seeking clarification" of Vishay's intentions. Crystalate shares rose 4p to 79p.

Pennant sells at a discount

PENNANT Properties, which earlier announced pre-tax losses of £4.8 million, has sold a portfolio of properties at substantial discount to book value. The company has contracted to sell the office and shop portfolio to a joint venture between Thorstone Securities and Independent Estates for £15.25 million. Last June, the building were valued at £24.3 million, suggesting the value of the property has dropped by 37 per cent.

Leeds rises to £1.8m

THE shares in Leeds Group, the textile processor, advanced by 25p to 195p after the company revealed pre-tax profits ahead by 26 per cent to £1.8 million in the six months to the end of March. Group turnover, increased by 18 per cent to £15.4 million, helped by acquisitions and strong exports. Earnings per share rise by 24 per cent to 11.4p, and the interim dividend is improved to 3.0p, against 2.7p last time.

Petrocon acquisitions

WALKER Greenbank has sold a string of subsidiaries for a total £2.7 million to leave the group "totally degassed." Didsbury Engineering has been sold to its management, and three other companies have been disposed of to Petrocon, the new vehicle of Mr Roger Pinnington, the former head of UBM and Pilgrim House.

Petrocon is also buying Doows Engineering, a Cheshire based valves group, lifting its spending on the day to £1.6 million. The deals will be financed by a £3.5 million rights issue, of eight shares for 17, at 41p a share. Hillsdown Investment Trust, with 17.7 per cent, has said it will take up its rights.

P&P to buy for £3.5m

THE micro computer service company P&P is buying Perrin Systems, the work-station and computer systems specialist, for an initial £3.5 million, with a further £1 million depending on future profits. The initial consideration will be satisfied by the issue of 1.55 million new ordinary shares in P&P, of which 1.46 million new ordinary shares are being placed at 215p per share, to realize £3.15 million for the vendors.

Mountleigh £37m sale

MOUNTLEIGH, the property group now guided by the American duo of Mr Nelson Peltz and Mr Peter May, has sold a Rotterdam office building for £37 million. The 340,000 sq ft building has been bought by a Dutch property group. Mountleigh's new management is thought to be working closely with Mr Paul Bloomfield, the man who originally brought a number of deals to Mountleigh when it was under Mr Tony Clegg.

Looking at the 56

TWO years after the Financial Services Act came into operation, there are still 56 firms, which are only interim authorized. Details of what you might find out about some of the firms are included in Family Money tomorrow.

The high cost of funerals is being used to sell life in-

THE TIMES
ON SATURDAY
IN COLOUR

insurance policies to middle-aged people but the policies do not guarantee that they will cover the cost of a funeral. Family Money details how homebuyers can be protected from losing deposits.

Chairman to step down at Burmah

MR JOHN Maltby is stepping down as chairman of Burmah Oil in July.

He will be succeeded by Mr Lawrence Urquhart, the group chief executive since 1988, who will combine the offices of chairman and chief executive.

Mr Urquhart, aged 54, joined Burmah as group finance director in 1977.

Mr Urquhart took over as chief executive of Castrol in 1982.

Mr Maltby, aged 61, was appointed chairman in 1983 after joining the group in 1980.

He relinquished the executive role in 1988.



Urquhart: taking over

Ford and GM in setback

From John Durie, New York

THE two leading motor vehicle producers in the United States, General Motors and Ford, yesterday reported sharply lower profits due to the slump in the US car industry.

General Motors (GM) reported a \$710 million first-quarter profit, down from \$1.5 billion, with sales cut from \$33.2 billion to \$30.1 billion.

Ford reported a first-quarter profit of \$306 million, down from the first-quarter 1989 \$1.6 billion, on a fall in sales from \$25.9 billion to \$23.6 billion. Ford cited its industrial problems in Britain as a major reason for its slump in foreign car profits, down from \$541 million in first-quarter

1989 to \$155 million in first-quarter 1990.

British factory sales for Ford fell over the period from 131,929 vehicles to 117,985.

Ford's German production was also down from 265,789 vehicles to 256,657.

Overall, Ford factory sales dropped 26 per cent, and, for the first time in recent years, Ford's share of the US market fell, by 0.5 per cent to 21.8 per cent of the US market. By contrast, General Motors, which has lost market share steadily to Ford in recent years, had a 0.7 per cent rise in US market share to 35.2 per cent.

GM sales worldwide were down 13.7 per cent, but the company cited record sales in

Europe as a positive factor in the quarter. It does not break down sales by country, but factory sales outside North America rose from 597,000 vehicles to 648,000, mainly due to progress in Europe.

Mr Robert Stempel, GM chairman, said: "First-quarter earnings reflected North American production adjustments to better balance with overall demand, while improved efficiencies in GM's North American operations offset the adverse impact of higher selling expenses."

Chrysler this week reported first-quarter profits down from \$351 million to \$71 million.

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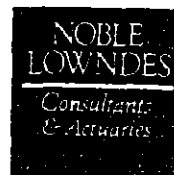
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WORKING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The Guinness trial

Accountant refused to alter confidential payments list

By A Correspondent

A GUINNESS accountant refused to alter, on ethical grounds, a list of expenses covering the £2.7 billion takeover of Distillers after a government inquiry was launched, a Southwark Crown Court jury was told.

Mr John Ormerod was ordered to "recast" the £25 million of confidential payments on the schedule of expenses he had listed under the heading "consultancy and financial support".

He told the court the request came at a meeting with Mr Alan Bailey, Guinness

chief accountant, and Mr Keith Hamill, Price Waterhouse auditor.

The court heard a final draft of the acquisition expenses was made in September 1986.

Mr John Chadwick, QC, prosecuting, asked where he obtained the information to put together the unusual payments under the heading.

Mr Ormerod replied from Mr Bailey, who told him to head the payments as financial support.

Mr Ormerod said Mr Bailey did explain they were confidential payments and added:

"It was my idea to put them together in one paragraph to draw attention to these things." And he agreed certain payments were listed to "AN Other" because he was not told who they were from, or when they would arrive.

Mr Chadwick asked: "Is it usual to include items to AN Other?" The accountant replied: "Absolutely not."

Mr Ormerod said at a later meeting he was asked to recast the schedule, which he was told would be of interest to the Department of Trade inspectors, and would make it more

Davies & Newman slides to £3m loss

By Colin Campbell

DAVIES & Newman Holdings, the quoted group that operates Dan-Air, is seeking co-operation with other airlines because of the intense competition within the industry, after diving into the red.

The airline said it had already been in talks with "various" parties, ahead of what it expects to be a period of further restructuring within the industry.

The group said Dan-Air was likely to maintain its share of the charter market at between 15 and 20 per cent of the 10 million people expected to take overseas package holidays in 1990, but would "continue to have a difficult year."

Davies & Newman swung from a £9.92 million pre-tax profit to a £3.34 million loss for the year ended December, though turnover rose from £338.9 million to £375.8 million.

The group has cut its final dividend from 12.5p to 3.5p a share, leaving the year's payment at 8p (17p). Davies & Newman shares fell from 405p to 355p.

Its charter division achieved a £227 million turnover.

During the year, there were 28 jet aircraft offering 4,600 seats in operation, carrying 4.5 million passengers. This was only 1 per cent down on previous figures in a market which declined 7 per cent.

The scheduled services division carried 1.8 million passengers, compared with 1.3 million previously.

COMMENT

Coal Fund emissions cause Global warming

The prize for the most inappropriate quotation to be used as part of a bid defence goes this morning to the Association of Investment Trust Companies. The AITC has called upon the words of the late President Kennedy to buttress its ridiculous case for the British Coal Pension Funds' bid for Globe Investment Trust to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: "The problem of power is how to achieve its responsible use rather than its irresponsible and indulgent use — of how to get men of power to live for the public rather than off the public".

Ho, hum. Do not investment trust managements live off the public? Is it not the public's money, directly or indirectly, which supports the management of Globe? Pass.

The right of the trade association to spring to arms when the independence of its largest member is threatened cannot be questioned, but the notion that it is a matter of public interest whether or not Globe is taken over by a pension fund is hard to sustain. "Our case", says the AITC, "is simple. Tax privileged pension funds should not be predatory".

Why not? The fact that pension funds enjoy tax privileges is related to the job they do for their pensioners and future pensioners: it is not some kind of perk for being good citizens. It could be argued that investment trusts, which have privileges of their own, should be given equal treatment, but that hardly

enters the discussion as to whether or not they should be bid for.

The AITC, prompted by Globe, says that the MMC should get involved because of a reduction in choice, but the fact is that most trusts' shares trade at a discount. That says more about the need for the number of trusts to be maintained than any amount of AITC rhetoric.

But if the AITC is generating more heat than light, so are the Coal Funds. It really is a bit rich for the Coal Funds to be complaining at this stage about the potential costs of the bid defence, when they themselves are causing the costs to be incurred. The Coal Funds are takeover proof, and cannot be expected to understand the passion with which directors defend their companies. And that which they do not understand they should not criticize.

At the end of the day, despite all the noise, the outcome of the bid will be determined by the professionals. If the market falls, then the 3 per cent discount to assets at which Coal Funds have set the bid will narrow, and the bid, currently marginal, will become progressively more attractive. If the Footsie index should slide below about 2050, Coal Funds will be buying at a premium. At that point, there would be a rush for the exit. And if the market bounces up now the local elections are out of the way, King Coal's 191p will be left in the dust.

EC's inner circle on targets

The two-tier monetary Europe which has been the likely outcome of the Delors proposals ever since they emerged is beginning to take practical form. A committee of officials has drawn up a blueprint for agreement by central bank governors under which a central core of EC countries would agree and announce comparable targets for growth in the money supplied, broadly defined. Other EC countries would not participate.

Britain, it need hardly be said, is not one of the central core. The five which it is proposed would co-ordinate targets in this way are Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Denmark. The governors are due to consider the proposals on Tuesday week.

Broader and less formal co-ordination of policies is proposed for all EC countries under which they would monitor a number of other economic indicators. These would include inflation, growth and the current account. But this is monitoring rather than targeting and implies considerably weaker commitment.

British reservations about the process are understandable after the history of the past decade. The authorities in this

country have moved away from targeting broad money in favour of targeting narrow money as financial deregulation has made broad money increasingly difficult to interpret. Most continental countries have yet to deregulate to the same extent as Britain. When they do they may find they run into the same problems.

More generally it is not easy to imagine that growth in any measure of money will always give a reliable indication of inflationary pressures or that distortions in different countries will run in parallel. A global Goodhart is needed to spell out Goodhart's law that as soon as you target a particular aggregate it ceases to behave in the way it used to.

The EC paper speaks of a "public relations effect" which would keep member states to their targets. This is similar to the "weight-watchers" club" proposed by IMF Economic Counsellor Jacob Frenkel at a world level. But different countries can have different views about which parts need slimming. Britain may be right to wait and see how monetary co-ordination works before plunging in.

David Brewerton

Pepe gives profit alert

PEPE, the USM clothing company with 10 per cent of the market for jeans in Britain, saw its shares fall 23p to 143p, their lowest since 1986, after it gave warning that pre-tax profits for the year to March will be lower than expected.

Mr Tony Reading, managing director, said profits would be down on the £12.8 million of the year to March, 1989, but not less than £10.5 million. He said that increases in sales seemed to have been at the expense of profits.

Pepe made £6.64 million, up 9 per cent, in the first half.

Disney delight

Shares in Euro Disneyland closed 20p up at £10.93 yesterday on a further investment of £1.4 billion (£150 million) to expand the Paris project's Magic Kingdom park, taking investment in the project's Phase 1A to £16.3 billion.

Ropner rises

Pre-tax profits at Ropner, the mini-conglomerate, rose 43 per cent to £7.51 million in the year to end-December, helped by a one-off advance in the property division. The final dividend rises to 4.5p (4.25p), making 7.5p (7.25p), after 16.8p earnings, up 41 per cent.

Holt recruited

Mr Robert Holt, outgoing chief executive of Tottenham Hotspur, is to be chief executive of ASB Barnett Kinnings, the Third Market recruitment company. It announced plans to raise £575,000 from a rights issue, 1989 pre-tax losses of £254,000 (against £188,000 profits last time) due to expansion moves, and USM entry.

Opec agrees output cut



Qatari Hamad bin Jasim Al-Thani, left, and Saudi's Hisham Nazer at the meeting

OIL prices rose briefly yesterday before falling back again after ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to cut oil output by a combined 1.44 million barrels per day (Colin Narborough writes).

Traders initially welcomed the agreement, but were disappointed when details showing the size of the cutbacks were made public.

M. Sadek Boussena, Opec president, unveiling the agreement in Geneva, said it foresees the main over-producers — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates — curbing production to agreed levels. The others would also reduce output.

Output persistently in excess of the agreed 22.1 million bpd Opec ceiling has flooded the world market, sending prices 25 per cent lower this year. The new cuts will only reduce output to 22 million bpd. Last month, Opec pumped over 23 million bpd.

Brent Crude for June delivery jumped 15 cents to \$17.55 a barrel on news of an accord, but subsequently fell back to \$17.37, 18 cents up on Wednesday's price. Opec's target price, agreed last November, is \$18 for a basket of crude oils.

The agreement, reached on the second day of an emergency Opec session, is effective from the beginning of this month until the end of July. A mid-year session of

Opec is planned for July 25, when production and pricing policy will be set for the rest of the year.

M. Boussena, the Algerian oil minister, gave no breakdown of the output cuts but said the organization was convinced that the move would withdraw a "big quantity" from the market, hopefully restoring prices.

The deal was seen as probably sufficient to stabilize prices, or at worst prevent any further serious slide. A recovery in the oil price will not necessarily benefit the British trade balance as it is used to in the 1980s, given the reduced oil exports due to North Sea accidents and maintenance programmes due this summer.

French buy into the UK glass market

By Wolfgang Munchau, European Business Correspondent

SAINT-Gobain, the acquisitive French conglomerate, is expanding its position in the UK glass market through the £96.5 million acquisition of the building glass division of Solaglas International, the glass distributor.

The deal is one of "vertical integration", already common in West Germany and France, but not yet in the UK.

As part of the deal Solaglas,

a subsidiary of Plate Glass and Shatterproof Industries, a South African company, has bought Saint-Gobain's 145 car windscreen replacement outlets in Germany and France for £16 million. As a result, the Solaglas division Autoglass is set to strengthen its position within Europe.

Saint-Gobain, a French state monopoly until less than four years ago, has become

increasingly assertive recently, as evidenced by its successful \$2 billion bid for Norton of the US this year.

The move puts pressure on Pilkington, the British glass maker, which now witnesses one of its largest competitors moving into the UK distribution trade.

Solaglas is the second biggest distributor of flat glass in the UK, following Heywood

Williams. Speculation is now ripe that Pilkington may opt for a "knee-jerk reaction" by moving in on Heywood Williams.

Saint-Gobain completed the deal through its Belgium subsidiary, Glaceries de Saint-Roch. Saint-Gobain will also own the Solaglas brand name. As a result the present Solaglas company will soon change its name.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

All is well with Wells

THE imminent return of financial PR man Peter Binnis has brought to light the whereabouts of another highly regarded City figure. For the man who helped unravel the tangle of Binnis firm, Binnis Cornwall, after it had effectively disintegrated, was none other than Nick Wells, one of the architects of Blue Arrow's ill-fated £837 million rights issue. Wells, aged 35, who left County NatWest's corporate finance department in 1988 to join BZW — the aforementioned rights issue took place in 1987, while he was still at County — was one of 11 arrested in November last year. But with the trial not expected to begin until 1991, he has been keeping himself busy. Michael Ashcroft, of ADT, has loaned him an office in his Berkeley Square headquarters, and Wells has been using that as a base to act as a consultant to a growing list of companies. "ADT has given me office space and I acted as a go-between, between Ashcroft and Binnis, since Ashcroft had a stake in his business," Wells confirms. His presence at ADT could have interesting implications for Ashcroft's 9 per cent stake in BAA. After all, County advised the Department of Transport on BAA's privatization.

Bridge raisers

STEVE Burnham and Malcolm Stevenson, the founders of flourishing international derivatives market-maker Cresvale, not only know the Japanese warrant market in-

side out, they also know a sure fire way to impress their many Japanese visitors. In their luxurious offices within the Hays Galleria complex, hugging the south bank of the Thames, their main luncheon room has a commanding view of both the river and Tower Bridge. "If you look in the Daily Telegraph you can find out exactly what times the bridge will be raised and just a few seconds before we always ask our Japanese guests if they would like us to give them a demonstration," reveals Burnham. "Then, with great ceremony, we pretend to press a button in a corner of the room and... the bridge goes up. They are always terribly impressed."

Grinding delay

DON Carter, the former proxy battle king of Wall Street — who sold his controversial Carter Organisation to VPI Group, the British PR firm,



"The British Coal pension funds have made some additions to their offer."

and now faces jail after admitting stealing more than \$1 million from clients — has won another stay of execution in the American courts. The wheels of the US legal system may grind slowly, but in this particular instance the delay is at least in part due to the grinding of Carter's teeth. He is in need of some fairly hefty dental work. And in New York's notorious Rikers Island prison — which is where Carter is headed — dentists are few and far between.

● SCRAWLED on a City menu, beneath "Fish of the Day", are the words: "Yes... but what day?"

Rate for the job

INSIDER dealer Dennis Levine, whose testimony triggered the conviction of Ivan Boesky and inquiries into Michael Milken, has added freelance journalism to his new post-jail businesses of financial consultant and college lecturer. Under a by-lined piece in this month's *Fortune* magazine, the man who turned \$39,000 into \$11 million by illegal share trading — which he says eventually became an addiction — extols the virtues of the American judicial system but says he is not convinced that prisons (where he spent 18 months) are a cure for society's ills. Levine says he resisted repeated invitations to join Boesky's deal-tipping ring "for weeks." Of the man who once said "greed is good," he added: "He had such an insatiable desire for information that he would call me up to a dozen times a day."

Levine forfeited his \$11 million in fines and restitution. But, according to *Fortune*, he was paid the usual freelance rates for the article.

Perfect team

IF YOU cannot beat them, poach them... Stephen Raven, chairman of inter-dealer broker Garban, has diversified into Japanese government bonds by poaching the top-rated four-man JGB team from Fundamental Brokers Inc — part of the troubled British & Commonwealth group. The team, led by Martin Perfect, also comprises Les Commons, Tim Johnson and Mike Crane, and between them they handle some 70 per cent of the JGB market in Britain. "We have tried to get into JGBs before, but we couldn't because the Japanese were happy with the service they were already being offered by FBI," says Raven, who is also a member of the Stock Exchange Council, the Trading Markets Board and the 1992 Committee. Raven, who joined Garban in June, has turned it into the largest JGB firm in London, covering equities, convertibles, debentures, gilts and now JGBs. His next move will be into Europe.

● ACCOUNTANTS are known for tenacity, as the Institute of Chartered Accountants has discovered. For its building in Moorgate Place has a ghost — a Victorian man sporting mutton chop whiskers and a top hat, who stalks the Great Hall at night. He is thought to be Joseph Satterly, institute president in 1890.

Carol Leonard



Ever wish you could make the family business less of a family affair?

It's a problem that's all too common. You've taken charge of the family business, and now the family's trying to take charge of you. Naturally, everyone wants their say. But here's a simple, if rather brutal, fact: fewer than a third of family-run businesses survive to the second generation. Why do so many perish? Reasons vary. But very often, it comes down to this: a failure to reconcile the interests of the family with those of the business. Sometimes, the dilemma may seem impossible. But at Stoy Hayward, we understand the opportunities — and the hazards — for family-run businesses. And as a leading firm of accountants, business advisers and consultants, we offer the breadth of experience and professional services you may need. So, when you need to talk to someone outside the family, you can talk to Stoy Hayward. For more information, contact Peter Leach, Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA, tel: 01-486 5888. Or return the coupon below.

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Poll tax upheaval hits civil engineers

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

POLL tax uncertainties are helping to dampen new work demand for Britain's £10 billion-a-year civil engineering industry, whose latest workload trends survey shows contractors marking time when they expected to see a surge in road construction and work for the utilities, such as water.

About 50 firms belonging to the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (FCEC) — a third of those surveyed in the first quarter of this year — reported hesitancy among local authorities about their plans for spending on roads. The councils blamed not knowing what they could expect to have coming in from the community charge.

Mr Jack Bowen, the FCEC's deputy director general, said: "The industry seems to have hit a hiatus — we are on a plateau when we expected to see things moving up."

Other factors were also affecting demand, he said. "There is still uncertainty over the timing of the national roads programme," he said. "Additional work from the water industry is also patchy, coming through in some regions and not in others."

In the last FCEC quarterly survey, in January, there were signs of an early increase in the workload. However, that optimism has evaporated, leaving firms mostly marking time.

There is worry over returns showing that bigger firms, with workforces of more than 1,000 — the size of operation that accounts for the bulk of civil engineering work — seem to have been worst hit. Only 33 per cent are reporting order books better than 12 months before, against 46 per cent which were more optimistic at the beginning of the year. On a six-month comparison, 54 per cent of the big firms reported improved order books in January, but now only 20 per cent are doing so.

Overall, 31 per cent of contractors reported better order books this time compared with 12 months before, a slide from the 39 per cent recorded in January.

Continuing pressure on profit margins is being felt, with more FCEC members saying these were being squeezed. Net margins in the industry are typically about 1 per cent. The lull in workload is blamed for this, although it has had some good effects in contributing to an improved supply position for labour, materials and plant.

However, nearly a third of contractors reported costs rising faster than 12 months ago. Mr Bowen said that there was no doubt that more work would arise because of the commitment by the Government and others to improved infrastructure. He said: "All the signs are that contractors should see an increase in workload before this year is out. The planned spending figures for roads and for investment by the water authorities leave no doubt about that."

Japan ready to slow foreign aid over issue of IMF rank

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

JAPAN has given warning that its spending on foreign aid could slow down if its envoys come home empty-handed again from next week's meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund.

It wants a higher ranking in the IMF to more fully reflect its economic muscle. After months of huffing and puffing by Japan's industrial allies, a breakthrough seems likely, though still not guaranteed. Tokyo is losing its patience.

Mr Makoto Utsumi, an outspoken and senior Finance Ministry official, said that with so many Japanese MPs complaining that Japan does not have a voice in world bodies in line with its contributions, aid-related Bills could face a sluggish journey through parliament if the IMF

meeting proves a disappointment. Japan is the world's second biggest aid donor after America. Tokyo plans to hand out \$10.66 billion in aid this financial year.

Progress at the IMF meeting on Monday and Tuesday would not only pacify parliament. It would prepare the ground for what Japan really wants: a Japanese head of the IMF, instead of the succession of Europeans that have monopolized the job since the Second World War, and a clearer international recognition that Japan counts.

After much foot-dragging there now seems to be a consensus on increasing the IMF's resources of \$120 billion, paving the way for Japan's promotion. Voting rights in the IMF are geared to members' quotas and Japan

wants to use a subscription increase to raise its stake and vault from fifth into second place, just behind America. But Japanese officials wonder whether its allies will stand by their pledge for a re-shuffle at the IMF top table, which was supposed to have been completed by the end of last year.

There is another hitch. At a time of belt-tightening in Washington, the US Congress is making it known that any increase in the IMF's funding will not sail past it easily. The expected increase of about 50 per cent, or \$60 billion, in the IMF's resources would leave Washington with a bill for \$12 billion. That is a big sum alongside the other demands for help from the World Bank and Eastern Europe.

New aid sought, page 31

Germans may be hostile

By Wolfgang Münch, European Business Correspondent

WEST German companies might have to participate increasingly in hostile takeover bids in the next few years according to Herr Gunther Steffens, general manager of the London branch of Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest bank.

Speaking at a seminar organized by Gresham College, the City think tank, he said: "We don't like the hostile approach to companies, but perhaps we have to learn to change."

His comments mark a change of attitude by one of Germany's establishment

banks. Last year, in an interview with *The Times*, Herr Steffens defended Dresdner Bank's reluctance to act in hostile bid situations.

However, the increasing assertiveness of West Germany's financial and corporate sectors is unlikely to change the standing of the City of London as Europe's leading financial centre.

Although Herr Steffens forecasts an increase in Frankfurt's role as a European financial centre, this would not necessarily happen at the expense of London.

"The City is recognized as

being the main financial centre in Europe. And it will continue to pool the international capital... The skills in the City are second to none," he said.

He also tried to dispel fears that West German banks and companies would turn a blind eye towards Western Europe in the wake of German reunification. West Germans, he said, would continue to invest heavily within the EC.

However, he called on British banks and companies to participate in the restructuring of Eastern Europe and East Germany in particular.

PWS climbs to £2.5m

NICK GOLDFINGER



Rights way to recovery: Malcolm Pearson aims to cut debts by more than a half

PWS Holdings, the reinsurer broker recovering from a management shake-up two years ago, raised half-time profits 43 per cent to £2.54 million in the six months to end-March.

Mr Malcolm Pearson, the chairman, also announced a 30 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 1.3p per share, and a £3.37 million fund-raising rights issue, which will substantially reduce the debt burden built up during the takeover spree undertaken by the previous management.

The rights issue, on the basis of one new share for every four held, will cut borrowings from £6.6 million to £3.24 million, said Mr Pearson. The new shares are to be offered at 59p, against

last night's 70p close, up 3p on the day. Mr Pearson said brokerage income rose 7.6 per cent to £8.5 million and that before interest and exceptional items, profits were almost 50 per cent higher than in the comparable period last year.

During the financial rebuilding of the group, debt repayments exceeded the planned levels, and shareholders' funds more than doubled last year to £14.4 million.

The further strengthening of the group's financial position would give existing clients increased confidence and help to win further business, said Mr Pearson.

There would be a reduction in the level of interest paid, which the board considered important in view of the

continuing high level of interest rates, he added.

Jupiter Tarbutt Merin, the fund management group, was taking up its rights to 29.9 per cent of the new shares being issued. The balance of the issue was being underwritten by Laing & Cruickshank, which has been appointed broker to the company.

The board forecasts a final dividend of 1.7p a share, which would result in a 20 per cent rise in the total payout for the year. Earnings per share climbed 39.2 per cent to 10.3p per share.

Mr Pearson said Baroness Cox of Queensbury and Mr Michael Heathcoat Amory, managing director of Jupiter Tarbutt Merin, had been appointed non-executive directors.

Third bid to block Maxwell

THE Australian National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC), will apply to the Federal Court in Perth this morning in a third attempt to halt the sale of Mr David Aspinall's strategic block of Bell Group shares to Mr Robert Maxwell, the publishing magnate.

This follows yesterday's setback for the NCSC in the Federal Court in Melbourne, where it failed to have Bell restrained from registering the sale to Mr Maxwell of 48 million Bell shares, representing 14.9 per cent of Bell's capital, at one cent each.

Bell's main asset is *The Western Australian* newspaper.

The court heard that an injunction preventing the share sale, issued in favour of the NCSC on Wednesday night, was worthless because the sale had taken place a few minutes before the order was made.

Propeller up to £1.02m

Propeller, the leisurewear distributor which moved from the Third Market to the USM a year ago, made pre-tax profits of £1.02 million, up from £703,000, for the year to end February but an extraordinary charge of £539,000 meant retained profits fell from £628,000 to £286,000.

Sales rose from £9.46 million to £14.2 million and earnings per share rose from 5.53p to 6.84p. The dividend is increased by 20 per cent to 0.6p. The shares rose 5p to 33p.

No referral

The Department of Trade and Industry said it would not be referring the proposed \$65 million acquisition by Harris and Crosfield of Pfizer Pigments to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Noble Raredon to raise £5m from new shares issue

By Philip Pangalos

NOBLE Raredon, the leisure, textiles and photographic group run by Mrs Bilge Nevzat, younger sister of Polly Peck's Mr Asil Nadir, plans to raise £5.2 million through a placing and open offer, mainly for use for expansion into Poland.

The company plans to issue 6.78 million new ordinary shares at 80p per share, which are being conditionally placed, pending extraordinary general meeting approval, with institutional investors by Paribas and Stock Beech Securities. The entire issue will be made available to shareholders under the open offer, on the basis of seven new shares for every 20 held.

The company said part of the proceeds will be used to consolidate its investment in the leisure sector by the purchase of the minority interest

in Sunset View, the group's holiday village on the Turkish Aegean coast, and in expanding the group's overseas trading activities.

Mrs Nevzat said the bulk of the proceeds will be used to establish a plant to meet demand by the food sectors in Poland for packaging materials and corrugated cardboard boxes, by means of a majority stake in a joint venture.

The project is expected to cost about £6 million. Of this, the company would fund about £4 million out of the proceeds of the placing and negotiate facilities to cover the balance.

The company is currently negotiating a joint venture deal with a state-owned company in Torun, 200km from Warsaw.

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Leisure Investments joins a growing casualty list

End of casinos winning streak

High interest rates, falling property values and the decline of the high roller have taken their toll on Britain's gambling meccas. Angela Mackay reports

FOR a sector aimed at providing enjoyment, parts of the leisure industry have little to be relaxed or happy about.

Over the past two years, revenues have become patchy across the board but in casinos it has become deadly with the passing of the high rollers who had a surfeit of money.

The liquidity crisis at Courtwell Group's offshoot, Leisure Investments, makes it the latest casualty in a series which is expected to continue as long as interest rates stay high and property values depressed.

Operational leisure businesses such as bingo halls, discos and holiday parks which provide regular cash flow have not been as hard hit as those which derive the bulk of book value from property development.

Leisure Investments, which was placed into receivership on Wednesday, has found it impossible to extricate itself from a crippling debt assumed when business was better because several of its competitors have already flooded the market with assets.

This is despite selling the freehold of one casino, Aspinall's of Curzon Street, last year for £40 million and signing a contract in March to sell its other London casino, the Barracuda Club, for £20 million. Both establishments were closed on Wednesday after the receivers were appointed.

Others have been been

marketing their assets equally aggressively. Mecca Leisure Group, for example, has assets worth £250 million up for sale, including London casinos, hotels and amusement machines.

Other companies with assets on the block include Brent Walker, Midsummer Leisure — facing a bid from European Leisure — and Buckingham Leisure.

Indeed, Mecca sounded a general warning to the market last month and carried the rest of the sector's share prices lower with its own. Shares in Mecca have dwindled from a high of 176p earlier this year to 57p yesterday.

Courtwell, formerly Bear Brand, the textile group, bought Mr Stephen Forsyth's Leisure Investments in December after the company said it was unable to pay the dividend due on its preference shares.

Mr Forsyth and his brother James built the company very rapidly but as one broker said, "it spiralled out of control and was starved of cash".

"Their biggest mistake was paying too much for Peter de Savary's LandLeisure at the beginning of 1989 which was where they got the casinos," another broker said.

Analysts at BZW pointed out that the forecast profits at the casinos were never fulfilled and that a slowdown was

already evident at the time of purchase.

Bear Brand's chairman, Mr Nick Oppenheim, also paid too much for the company. However, instead of paying cash, he offered paper worth £80 million and has since wiped his hands of the investment. But he still has £3 million of Courtwell's convertible preference shares which are worth little since the company was suspended on the Stock Exchange at ½p this week.

Dr Edward Vandyke, Courtwell's chairman, believes the debts at Leisure are probably higher than the amount which could be realized by the receivers. Courtwell, however, is likely to survive as a small textile business, he said.

Leisure has debts of about £80 million and three major property assets which can be sold: Lingfield Park race course in Surrey, on the market for £25 million, a £20 million, 150-acre site at Weston-super-Mare aerodrome, which drained the company because planning permission has been delayed, and the goodwill on Aspinall's.

The sale of the Barracuda Club to First Hamblin, a private company in the Midlands, for £20 million has not been completed and there are rumblings in the market that, with Leisure in the hands of receivers, the buyer may try to negotiate a cheaper price.



Spin of the wheel: an Aspinall's doorman drives away a client's Rolls before closure

Brazil and Argentina to seek aid despite arrears

BRAZIL and Argentina will be negotiating for new official aid when the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meet in Washington next week, despite a backlog of more than \$11 billion in interest owed to commercial bankers.

Both are likely to win approval of aid, underscoring one of the major changes in Third World debt policy since the announcement of the Bush

Administration's new approach just over a year ago.

The new strategy, in addition to calling for the voluntary reduction of debt, allows for negotiations and financial support from the international financial institutions, even when the countries are far behind in their commercial-loan payments.

There has been strong support for this in policy within the IMF and among some

experts on the debt crisis. But it worries others.

The Institute for International Finance, established by commercial banks, is expected to criticize the policy in a report that says the payment backlog now totals \$18 billion, with more than half of it owed by Brazil and Argentina.

It concludes that the policy is an incentive for countries to miss their loan payments. The practice, the report says, could

become a habit and spread to international institutions like the IMF and the World Bank.

But in the case of Brazil, with arrears of \$5.1 billion, and Argentina, with \$6.1 billion, some officials and bankers see no way to deal with the problems before the countries receive aid from the IMF, or before they begin debt-reduction negotiations with their commercial bankers.

To refuse the aid would just

aggravate the problems in each of the countries, officials said, and would favour the banks in debt negotiations.

A precedent for this kind of negotiation, with countries still in arrears, has been established in some of the deals already reached under the debt strategy named after the Treasury Secretary Mr Nicholas Brady.

"It is true that bankers were very unhappy with this change

in policy," said a banker who will be involved in negotiations with Brazil. "But it is also true that it is probably necessary for the IMF to have negotiations with Brazil because the arrears are so large."

He said the policy would get out of hand if the IMF did not insist on strong economic reform programmes and some prompt payments to commercial banks.

(New York Times)

Tokyo's stance and yield fears casts shadow over bond issue

From John Durie, New York

THE US bond market is waiting nervously on next week's \$30 billion issue by the US Treasury, fearing a possible withdrawal of Japanese interest.

It also fears that increases in inflation will cause a rise in bond yields.

First quarter inflation running at an annualized rate of 8.5 per cent, combined with recent turmoil in Japan, has forced US bond yields to top 9 per cent recently for the first time in more than a year.

Japanese institutions normally take a third of new bond issues but present indications suggest this pattern will not be continued next week.

Last year, net bond purchases by Japanese institutions totalled \$2.4 billion, dramatically down on the 1988 purchases of \$28 billion. This year, the Japanese have been net sellers of bonds.

The market was surprised by the details of the bond issue. The Treasury said it expected its borrowing requirements this quarter to be only \$12.6 billion, when current market activity would indicate borrowings of about \$20 billion.

While the first quarter infla-

tion figure surprised many in the US market, Dr Neil Soss, chief economist at First Boston, said: "Both the first quarter inflation and first quarter GNP of 2.1 per cent can be discounted to some extent because of seasonal factors."

"Both are expected to moderate towards the end of the year."

Mr Nick Sargen, a bond economist with Salomon Brothers, said: "Despite some statistical problems with the first quarter inflation figure, if anything the Federal Reserve will tend to err on the side of tightening money supply by lifting its rates slightly from the present level of 8.25 per cent."

Much will depend on today's employment figures and next week's producer prices index results where the market is looking for only small increases before the May 15 Federal Reserve Committee meeting to consider any interest rate hikes.

Mr David Hale, Kemper Financial Services economist, said: "The simple fact is the rest of the world will have to get used to less Japanese money this year."

Milken to testify before committee

From John Durie, New York

THE potential for Mr Michael Milken, the securities dealer convicted of fraud, to set off a wave of corporate-wide litigation has been underlined by his decision to give testimony before a US Congressional committee.

The US Congressional Energy and Commerce Committee has granted Mr Milken immunity from any legal action arising from testimony he will provide before his formal sentencing on October 1.

Last month, Mr Milken, the former Drexel Burnham Lambert junk bond founder, pleaded guilty to six counts of

fraud under a deal in which the US Justice Department agreed not to pursue further criminal action against him.

Mr Milken will appear before the US Federal Court on October 1 for sentencing, and is expected to get a five-year prison sentence.

Mr John Diengell, the chairman of the Congressional committee, is keen to question Mr Milken about the role of junk bonds in the savings and loan crisis, and about the hundreds of investment partnerships created by Drexel which were allegedly used to defraud its clients.

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Japan will revise copyright law after Morita spurs US to exert pressure

Lobby tactic smooths path for Sony

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

AMERICANS who fear that a flood of Japanese investment is turning the US into a backwater of Japan may be even more worried to learn that Japanese businessmen are managing to get US government officials to do some of their dirty work for them.

Mr Akio Morita, head of Japan's Sony empire, appears to have spurred US trade negotiators into pressing Japan to revise a law that was hurting Sony's balance sheet in America.

Mr Morita, brazenly exploiting the Japanese habit of swallowing nasty medicine more willingly if the spoon is held by a foreign government, dreamed up the tactic to win better copyright protection in Japan for the huge record library owned by CBS Records of America, a Sony subsidiary.

Last year, he quietly asked Mrs Carla Hills, the US Trade Representative who has spent the past year nagging Japan to open its closed markets, to put pressure on Japan for copyright law reforms.

His unusual behaviour has drawn gasps not only because Mr Morita is co-author of a

book scolding America for its lazy ways and fading glory, but also because — far more embarrassingly — he forgot to mention to any government officials in Japan that he had made such an unpatriotic overture to Mrs Hills.

Japan's current copyright law does not cover foreign recordings made before 1978 and does not require the country's compact disc rental shops to pay royalties on music recorded outside Japan.

America's Recording Industry Association has calculated that US record producers, including CBS, are losing up to \$1 billion a year as a result.

Last week, struggling to avoid sanctions under tough new US trade laws, Japan said it was willing to revise copyright laws within two years.

The incident has given force to the jibe that Washington is the official opposition party in Japan. It has also shown again that Japan moves fastest under external pressure, a phenomenon so accepted in Japan that it has its own name *gaiatsu*. It is so useful that ministers, bureaucrats and businessmen discreetly invite



Carla Hills used influence, but Michael Armacost is uneasy about outside pressure



foreign pressure to push through unpalatable laws.

On several occasions — when Japan has been forced to liberalize its financial markets, to import US beef and oranges, or to allow foreign construction firms to tender for Japanese public works

contracts — Japanese ministers and civil servants could shrug, apologize and say that Japan's hand was forced by foreigners and that was the price Japan must pay to stay friends with its allies.

Even in the current round of haggling between Tokyo and

Washington, inelegantly called the Structural Impediments Initiative, many Japanese have publicly complained about America's bullying and privately rubbed their hands with glee that US negotiators were bringing about modernizations that would be politi-

cal suicide for a Japanese government.

Mr Kazuo Nukazawa, managing director of Keidanren, Japan's CBI, says his organization agreed with almost all Washington's demands, from calls for a less clogged distribution system to a policy dampening land price speculation.

Mr Nukazawa said: "The substance we liked, the manner is questionable. The Americans were high-handed."

Mr Michael Armacost, US ambassador to Tokyo, argues that although American, European and Asian businessmen will benefit, "the main beneficiaries, of course, will be the Japanese themselves. I remain uneasy about this kind of outside pressure to bring about change."

Gaiatsu is so established in the Japanese psyche that a banker said, only half-joking: "I agree with everything the Americans have been demanding. But I wish they would force Japanese to take more holidays. I'm owed 10 days leave which I can't take because my boss doesn't take his either. He would think I was shirking."

SAS deal with Thai rules out BA as a partner in the Far East

From A Correspondent, Bangkok

SAS, the Scandinavian airline that owns 25 per cent of Airlines of Britain, the British Midland parent, has signed a deal to strengthen its links with Thai Airlines International. The agreement to establish a joint traffic system with SAS between Copenhagen and Bangkok effectively rules out Thai as a potential partner for British Airways in the Far East.

But Thai confirmed that it has ambitions to develop a North Atlantic service, which could eventually challenge BA on its home ground, Heathrow. SAS has hinted that it would like to develop transatlantic services through its British Midland partner, and the addition of Thai will strengthen the group.

SAS, Thai and Midland have ground infrastructure and slots to develop the routes out of Heathrow, but if permission for Heathrow flights was refused, they could appeal after deregulation in 1992.

Meanwhile, the SAS, Thai, Midland transatlantic challenge could come through Copenhagen, where SAS is developing a hub using its own and Midland routes.

That had been one of three "golden triangles" of upmarket hi-tech airlines that could fit in with BA and United's world-wide marketing plans. The SAS deal with Thai effectively rules out Cathay Pacific as the last

likely partner because its Hong Kong hub will be taken over by China at the end of the decade. Singapore Airlines, therefore, becomes favourite for BA's Far Eastern link.

SAS, which helped to found Thailand's state airline 30 years ago, is the only other airline present at Thai's 30th anniversary conference, May 30, which is taking place in Bangkok. Mr Jan Carlzon, the SAS chief, who signed the deal this time, is backed by a team of six executives.

Mr Chatrachai Bunyananta, Thai's executive vice president, admitted the Bangkok London route, which the airline started operating with new 747-400s last month, is the company's most important route to Europe.

He said that Thai had ambitions to be a global carrier, and was talking to numerous airlines with that in mind — Alitalia, Air France, Lufthansa, JAL and Swiss Air, which already has marketing links with Singapore Airlines.

"The only thing that we lack is the Atlantic," he said. "I think we will probably see that day sooner than expected."

The airline he politely omitted from his list was BA. The only other ghost at the feast is always referred to as "the other Far East carrier" or "our near neighbour." The words Singapore Airlines, Thai's main rival, rarely pass anyone's lips.

Regulators fight over US futures

Washington
TOP US regulators are continuing a bitter public battle over which agency should control futures trading in stock index futures, the new breed of financial products.

Miss Wendy Gramm, chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, says her agency should retain its exclusive control over futures trading. There is no need to transfer some of the CFTC's powers to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the agency that regulates stock markets, she insists.

"Eliminating this exclusive jurisdiction could result in regulatory chaos by allowing futures to be regulated under multiple different regulatory systems," she told a futures industry conference.

But at the same conference, Mr Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, disagreed. He said the

SEC, and not the CFTC, should regulate futures products based on stocks and that he favoured ending the CFTC's exclusive right to regulate all futures products.

"While once reasonable, this provision may now be more costly than beneficial," Mr Greenspan said.

Miss Gramm said the turf battle was unproductive and called for its end.

At the heart of the CFTC-SEC dispute are stock index futures, such as the S&P 500 contract, which are based on a basket of stocks but traded on commodity exchanges such as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Mr Greenspan's views are considered important because he is a member of a presidential working group that is attempting to resolve differences between the two agencies on this issue. Miss Gramm is the only dissenting member in the group. (Reuters)

London listing for Avonmore

By Gillian Bowditch

AVONMORE, the Irish dairy foods group, is joining the London market. The group, which is not raising any new money, expects trading in its A shares to start in London on Thursday.

The London listing is part of the strategy of the managing director, Mr Patrick O'Neill, to triple the group's size over the next three years.

The group has made 10 acquisitions over the last two-and-a-half years and is expected to continue to grow through acquisitions in the UK, Europe and the US.

Avonmore, which is capitalised at around £130 million, is controlled by Avonmore Creameries, a provident society owned by its 13,000 members, who are mostly farmers supplying Avonmore. Avonmore Creameries holds all the B shares, which represent 71.6 per cent of the total equity, in

Avonmore. The A and the B shares have the same voting rights but slightly different dividend rights. There are no plans to list B shares on the London market.

At close of business on May 1, the A shares were trading at 95p, giving a p/e multiple of 10.6 and a dividend yield of 2.6 per cent.

In the last five years profits have grown from IRE£4.3 million (£4.2 million) to IRE£13.2 million and sales have grown from IRE£232 million to IRE£403 million. At the end of last year the group's net assets were IRE£112 million.

● Cahill May Roberts, the Irish pharmaceutical and veterinary products group, is seeking a USM quote in London. AIB Group is sponsoring a IRE£3.3 million placing that will represent 22.8 per cent of the enlarged group.

Trump heads into trouble over \$35m contractors' claim

From Philip Robinson
Los Angeles

PROPERTY magnate and casino owner Mr Donald Trump ran into fresh problems last night, fuelling speculation that he is short of cash.

More than 100 contractors who built the Taj Mahal Casino Resort, Mr Trump's showpiece gambling house in Atlantic City, New Jersey, are demanding help from the state's gaming watchdog to reclaim \$35 million that they claim is owed on the \$1 billion project.

The New Jersey Casino Control Commission said it has yet to receive a formal complaint from the contractors.

Mr Trump is reported to have held back 10 per cent of the contract until an audit of the contractors' invoices had satisfied him that these were not inflated.

Mr Trump is currently the centre of intense speculation about his cash flow, sparked by two events.

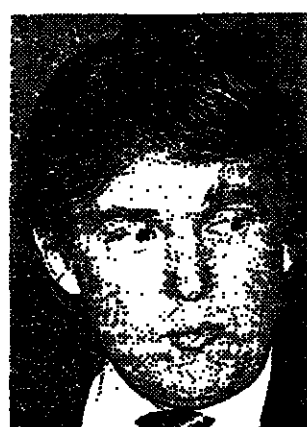
First, he hired Merrill Lynch, the investment bank, to find buyers for most of his assets.

Then, a new assessment of his wealth by *Forbes*, the respected financial magazine, cut his net worth by \$1 billion to \$500 million.

Despite being hit by high interest rates and a depressed property market in the US, Mr Trump insists that he is not scrambling for money.

He claims instead that he is implementing a strategy to have more of his assets in cash.

However, *Forbes* argues that documents show Mr



Trump: called for audit

Trump with \$3.7 billion of assets and \$3.2 billion of debt.

The mention of his name still sparked life in the shares of Hilton Hotels yesterday.

There is speculation that Mr Trump is anxious to do some kind of deal with the hotel chain, whose shares have collapsed since it was officially taken off the market.

Asked whether Mr Trump might be interested in some form of bid or asset swap with Hilton, his spokesman said: "We have not made a determination yet."

Mr Roy Judge, a spokesman for Hilton, said: "We have had no discussions with him. He did express an interest when we first put the company up for auction but never followed through and we did not think he was serious."

Mr Judge added: "We know he is interested in getting into casinos in Nevada [where Hilton has three] but we are not interested in selling our casino operations separately."

Spending on IT 'set to rise by more than 18%'

By Nick Nuttall, Technology Correspondent

INDUSTRY and commerce is expected to increase spending on Information Technology (IT) by more than 18 per cent this year after cutting back on investment during 1989, a survey predicts.

Financial institutions are planning to lift funding on computer systems, communications, software and staff by more than 23 per cent after pruning IT expenditure in 1989 by more than a fifth, according to a Price Waterhouse study of about 1,000 British companies.

Companies are also attempting to dispel the mystery of IT, and to tailor computer systems more cost effectively to corporate strategy.

Board directors are increasingly demanding to know what advantages they can get from such systems rather than just installing them for the sake of it.

Evidence of the trend, according to Mr Kit Grindley, of Price Waterhouse Management Consultancy, came from the rising number of appointments to boards of directors with specific res-

ponsibility for high technology. The move is being led by groups whose businesses are becoming increasingly cashless — such as financial companies, 31 per cent of which have IT directors, and retailers, 23 per cent of which have a high-technology director.

The annual survey also showed for the first time that security breaches are costing profits.

Seven per cent of respondents said they had suffered crippling financial losses due to computer security failures.

More than 65 per cent admitted they had suffered to a more limited extent from security breakdowns.

Industrial action is cited as a cause of serious damage, particularly in the public administration sector.

However, three quarters of all security problems are due to natural hazards such as fire, human error and systems failures. Five years ago, 26 per cent said they spent nothing on security measures. That figure has dropped to just 4 per cent as protection awareness grows.



Wellcome

INTERIM RESULTS

Interim dividend 1.5p per share.

£108 million (15% of turnover) spent on research and development.

Successful and continuing commitment to developing antiviral medicines.

FINANCIAL RESULTS (unaudited)			
	27 weeks ended 3 March 1990 £m	26 weeks ended 25 Feb 1989 £m	Percentage increase
Turnover (human healthcare)	733	580	+26%
Pretax profit	164	128	+28%
Earnings per share	11.5p	9.0p	+28%

The Interim Report will be mailed to shareholders on 9 May. For a copy, and the current Annual Report, write to: The Public Relations Department, Wellcome plc, Unicorn House, PO Box 129, 160 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP.

Colony's financial watchdog faces curb

From Lulu Yu
Hong Kong

HONG Kong's financial reforms have provoked a backlash from those wanting to preserve the colony's reputation as a free-wheeling business centre.

Accusations that the Securities and Futures Commission is growing too big and powerful have come from different quarters and are clouding the future of the organization only a year after its formation.

The government is considering a proposal by a group of legislative councillors to have the SFC's budget and staff frozen at current levels. The watchdog could be made to hand back, with interest, half of its HK\$140 million (11 million) interest-free advance from the government.

Mr Stephen Cheong, chairman of legislators, said: "Belt-tightening is the trend in both the private and public sectors. After examining the SFC's progress of activity and its establishment, we think it should also follow the same belt-tightening spirit."

The SFC plans to add 34 to its 229 employees. Its proposed budget is HK\$175 million, a 25 per cent increase.

Mr Robert Owen, chairman of the statutory watchdog, said: "The SFC has drawn up the budget after the most careful examination of the tasks that need to be done and of the most economical, possible way of doing them."

Mr Owen rejected charges that the SFC was interfering too much, saying the improved regulatory system had boosted confidence.



NESTLÉ S.A.

Nestlé S.A., Cham and Vevey (Switzerland)

The shareholders are hereby invited to the
123rd Ordinary General Meeting
to be held on Thursday, May 31, 1990 at 3.00 p.m.
at the "Palais de Beaulieu" in Lausanne (Switzerland)

Agenda

1. Approval of the 1989 accounts and of the Directors' Report
2. Discharge of the Board of Directors and of the Management
3. Decision on the appropriation of the net profit
4. Statutory elections
5. Increase in share capital from Fr. 346 500 000.— to Fr. 364 875 000.— by the issue of 183 750 new registered shares reserved for the shareholders and the holders of participation certificates
6. Amendment of the Articles of Association (Articles 5, 6 bis, and 33)

The holders of bearer shares may obtain their admission card (with a proxy) at the Company's Share Transfer Office in Cham not later than Monday May 28, 1990, at noon. The cards will be issued either against presentation of a certificate in the name of the shareholder to the effect that the shares have been deposited with a bank, or after the shares have been deposited at one of the Company's Registered Offices. The shares will in both cases remain blocked until the day following the General Meeting.

The 1989 Annual Report, comprising in particular the Nestlé S.A. Directors' Report, as well as the Board's proposals concerning items 5 and 6 of the agenda will be held at the disposal of the holders of bearer shares, as from May 1, 1990, at the Registered Offices in Cham and Vevey and at the offices of the Company's paying agents.

The holders of registered shares whose names appear in the Share Register will, within the next few days, receive personally the invitation to the General Meeting, together with the usual documents.

Shareholders are requested to address any correspondence concerning the General Meeting to the Share Transfer Office of the Company in Cham (Switzerland).

Cham and Vevey, April 30, 1990

The Board of Directors

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11

Officer's first report yesterday

ICL launches SX computer

THE world's most powerful commercial computer, developed by the British company ICL, was launched with advance orders worth £2 million.

ICL's SX series mainframe computer is capable of processing 47 million instructions a second.

Green pressure

PUBLIC environmental pressure groups will soon be centring on corporate civil liability, following their success in securing the introduction of counterparties. Mr Peter Thompson, deputy chairman of Strategy Europe, believes.

A National Council for Environmental Waste Policy is intended to be set up to monitor waste and production and to help companies develop environmental strategies. Mr Thompson is lobbying for support of the idea that the council has statutory backing.

Bed Offer Chng Yld

SUN ALLIANCE		Best Alliance Has, Morgan, Simpson & Co.	
0403 62293			
Equity Acc	516.5	555.5	-8.6
NAM Acc	71.96	77.38	+0.32
Far East Acc	101.4	109.0	+0.1
World Bond	45.81	48.64	-0.14
European	78.77	82.25	+8.32
Equity Inc	82.67	85.34	+2.67
World Tech	45.89	45.34	+0.04
World Trd	40.83	43.95	+3.12

	1992	1993	1994	1995
SUN LIFE OF CANADA				
Banington, Banington, Hants RG21 202				
Tel: 01493 641614				
Amr Grth	23.20	24.02	+0.20	0.95
UK Income	33.46	35.78	+0.12	5.26
Div Grth	2.45	31.50	+0.09	2.43
Wldwde	23.72	25.37	+0.21	0.67
TSB UNIT TRUSTS LTD				
Charlton Place, Ardara, Hants, SP10 1RE				
Tel: 01493 633021				

	Do Acc	495.5	630A	-1.02	3.69
	Int	387.5	412.36	+2.12	1.18
7.95	Do Acc	378.7	324.59	+2.58	1.10
1.22	Payoff	378.7	294.3	+3.0	0.18
1.95	Do Acc	287.9	325.5	+6.46	0.10
0.36	Payoff	38.86	404.79	-0.51	10.83
2.06	Do Acc	65.90	58.66	-1.04	10.83
5.90	Netw Recpce	71.25			1.58
5.94	Do Acc	76.05	80.846	-1.60	1.58
11.58	Belching Opps	82.32	87.576	+0.79	3.09
2.09	Do Accum	98.33	102.48	+0.53	3.09
0.00					

TAPFET TRUST MANAGERS				
0.00	Target House, Cambridge Rd, Agincourt			
2.58	Banco Tel: (022) 294008			
2.46				
2.95	Am Eagle	77.86	82.83	+0.58 0.85
3.40	Australian	7.10	7.60	+0.07 3.51
0.14	Equity	142.4	152.9	-0.5 4.11
5.83	Euro Spc Sacs	132.3	142.38	+2.0 2.48
0.93	Financial	27.96	30.06	-0.07 2.85
3.50	Global Inc	66.60	71.87	+0.21 0.00
0.87	Do Acc	67.30	72.21	+0.21 8.00
	Gold/Gemst	45.86	49.139	-0.11 0.00
	Do Acc	84.97	88.09	-0.20 0.00

Total	Income	89.73	26.70	-0.22	0.07
	Op Cap	134.0	144.0	+0.2	0.00
	Prst Share	18.94	20.07	—	12.86
1.75	LC Capd	79.38	85.17	-0.35	3.86
1.78	World Cap	165.2	177.5	+0.4	2.45
2.08	World Inc	618.4	680.44	+0.15	5.28
2.08					
4.29					
4.29					
1.85					
1.85					
0.98					
0.98					

THORNTON UNIT MANAGERS LTD
 33 Caymanside Square London W1M 7HF
 Tel: 01-493 7282 Dailings: 01-493 8545

Am Op Dist	53.84	57.42	+0.42	0.19
Dr App	55.40	58.05	+0.43	0.19

0.38	Info Occ	71.37	62.92	+0.45	0.00
0.00	Do Acc	78.95	92.97	+0.43	0.00
0.00	F Emst Occ DI	129.5	139.2	+0.36	0.00
11.07	Do Acc	120.4	139	+0.37	0.00
11.07	Gold Occ	36.65	38.42	+0.30	0.00
11.07	Do Acc	38.06	39.32	+0.23	0.00
11.78	Info H ₂ Fid Dist	64.02	66.80	+0.26	4.39
8.44	Sampy Jap Dist	63.35	67.25	+0.13	0.00
8.44	Do Acc	68.06	67.25	+0.13	0.00
0.00	Kangaroo Dist	29.52	31.48	+0.12	1.33
0.00	Do Acc	29.68	31.68	+0.12	1.33
2.51	Ordnet Loc	39.93	36.01	+0.02	4.88

2.91	Do Acc	37.48	38.95	+0.02	0.98
2.98	Tiger Dist	145.2	154.58	+0.42	0.72
0.00	Do Acc	147.8	157.78	+0.42	0.72
0.00	UK Hf Yld Dist	40.62	43.21	+0.06	0.29
3.61	Do Acc	46.33	48.41	+0.08	0.29
3.61	UK Opp Dist	53.86	57.40	+0.07	0.74
0.00	Do Acc	58.49	62.55	+0.06	0.74
0.00					
TRUST					
THE MARCH REMNANT					
Marmadale House, 2, Puddle Dock, London					
EDAV SATY Tel	01-368	1259			
ANR Growth	47.11	50.25	+0.42	0.00	

7.83	Eur Spec Sct	44.87	47.70	+0.48	0.00
3.85	Do Acc	45.76	48.64	+0.49	0.00
1.48	Genrl Growth	70.17	74.84	+0.03	2.75
15.18	Globest Tech	72.07	78.87	+0.47	0.00
2.99	Inc Growth	80.47	85.60	-0.08	4.68
	Inc Monthly	49.21	52.35	+0.01	7.77
	Map Growth	80.05	84.98	+0.07	0.00
71.225	Jen Equity Inc	82.82	92.32	+0.04	2.85
	Do Acc	33.0	35.1		2.82
4.09	O'reas Gth	68.27	70.81	+0.86	0.00
1.50	Smll Cos	71.64	75.18	+0.17	3.54
1.30	Spec Opp	80.05	88.22	-0.09	2.68

1.35	WW Spec 1993	39.99	39.09	+0.04	0.00
1.36	Do Accum	36.70	39.13	+0.04	0.00
MENT					
1.41	UNITED CHARITIES UNIT TRUST				
	Unitcom House, 252, Romford Rd E7 Tel:				
	01-534 5544				
	Utl Charities	175.3	188.10	+2.9	5.69
WARDLEY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS					
	3 Harbour Exchange London E14 9GJ Tel:				
	01-866 6065				

3.06	Amer	66.12	73.99	+1.05	1.50
	Pacific Post	133.15	142.7	+6.7	0.10
INVENT	Intl Gls	79.73	85.27	+0.41	0.80
	Int Tst	115.5	123.5	-0.5	0.20
A Tot	Jap Gls	200.6	214.5	-0.1	0.00
	Son Co	112.8	120.6	-0.3	2.10
4.50	Technology	33.48	35.50	+0.05	0.10
1.43	Australia	53.08	58.77	+0.45	3.20
5.14	Uk	158.9	171.0	-0.1	2.60
4.38	Euro Gls	79.50	85.02	+0.57	0.00
	Hong Kong	35.38	37.63	-0.13	3.00
INVENT					

2.94	WAVELEY UNIT TRUST MANAGEMENT
2.36	LTD
5.42	13 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Scotland
3.51	0182 40J Tel: 081-225 1851
3.61	Aut Gold
10.31	Pacific Basin
1.81	Canada Gen
0.88	

0.00	Carroll Inc	694.03	97.34	-0.03	7.65
0.93	Pottery Sharn	23.82	25.34	-0.02	0.50
4.72					
4.72					
	WETTINGDALE UNIT TRUST MANAGERS				
	2 Money Ln EC2 BBT				Tel: 01-806 3733
	Sml Dev Gnt	81.49	82.628	+0.16	4.87
	US Govt Bonds	58.78	59.51	+0.03	0.00
	Chelenger	61.84	63.56	+0.08	1.95
1.55					
1.55					

8.10
6.10
0.37
0.37
0.00
0.00
0.00

• Ex dividend. • Cum dividend & Cum stock split. • Ex stock split. • Cum of (any two or more of above). • Ex all (any two or more of above). Disting of valuation days: (1) Monday. (2) Tuesday (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday

Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily dividend figure. If it matches your prize money stated, if you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Share Price	Dividend
1	Crystalline	Electronics	24.00	1.00
2	De La Rue	Industrials A-D	24.00	1.00
3	Full Bus Comm	Newspapers/Pub	24.00	1.00
4	Brinshaw	Industrials A-D	24.00	1.00
5	Assoc Br Ports	Transport	24.00	1.00
6	MS (Int)	Industrials L-R	24.00	1.00
7	Smurfit (Int)	Paper/Print/Adv	24.00	1.00
8	Smurfit (Int)	Industrials S-Z	24.00	1.00
9	How Group	Drapery/Stores	24.00	1.00
10	Brown Shipley	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
11	Person (Int)	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
12	Baggebridge Brick	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
13	Pyrites	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
14	Carlton Comm	Food	24.00	1.00
15	Color Corp	Oil/Gas	24.00	1.00
16	Hepworth	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
17	Christies Int	Industrials A-D	24.00	1.00
18	Gesteira	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
19	Granada (Int)	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
20	Harland Simon	Electronics	24.00	1.00
21	Barr (Int)	Industrials S-Z	24.00	1.00
22	Bank Of Scotland	Banking/Discount	24.00	1.00
23	Adcock	Industrials A-D	24.00	1.00
24	Gleeson (Int)	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
25	Fairly Group	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
26	Salelight	Industrials S-Z	24.00	1.00
27	BOC (Int)	Industrials A-D	24.00	1.00
28	Newman Tons	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
29	Ayrshire Metal	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
30	Sieba (Int)	Industrials S-Z	24.00	1.00
31	IMI (Int)	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
32	Daan	Property	24.00	1.00
33	Utd Newspapers (Int)	Newspapers/Pub	24.00	1.00
34	Haden MacLellan	Industrials E-K	24.00	1.00
35	Wardle Stores Plc	Chemicals/Plas	24.00	1.00
36	Soma Plc	Electronics	24.00	1.00
37	Tarmac (Int)	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
38	Ladbroke (Int)	Hotels/Caterers	24.00	1.00
39	Polly Peck (Int)	Food	24.00	1.00
40	Compas Plc	Leisure	24.00	1.00
41	Mathews (Bernard)	Food	24.00	1.00
42	Bellway	Building/Roads	24.00	1.00
43	Utd Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	24.00	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

Three winners shared yesterday's £2000 Portfolio Platinum Prize. Mr David Roebuck, of Hythe in Kent, Mr C Tomlinson, of Glasgow, and Miss Kyi May, of Ealing, West London, each receive £666.66.

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%	Group

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

UNDATED

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

INDEX-LINKED

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

Share	Price	Change	%	Group

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on Monday. Dealings end May 11. Settlement day May 14. Settlement day May 21.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks.
(VOLUMES PAGE 34)

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

Portfolio

PLATINUM

DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for +40 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield	P/E

1990	High	Low	Company	Price
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UNLISTED SECURITIES

1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	9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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Edited by Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Solicitors adopt advisory role to help small firms

By Roger Pearson

SOLICITORS are seeking a wider advisory role in the small business sector.

A scheme will be launched next month to promote greater awareness of the help solicitors can give people with small businesses or starting businesses.

Under the scheme, which is being set up by the Law Society under the title "Lawyers for Enterprise," small businesses will be offered a free first consultation aimed at advising them how they could benefit from having a solicitor.

At this consultation, they will go through a checklist of 40 points aimed at highlighting legal pitfalls. If the need for a solicitor's services is identified, an estimate for work he suggests will be given.

The Law Society estimates, on the basis of information received on business agencies, that about a third of all inquiries by people with small businesses, or starting new ones, involve legal points.

They say the service will help increase the awareness of legal problems, which are often not immediately apparent.

A spokesman for the Law Society said: "There are a wide range of points from the acquisition of premises, insurance and taxation through to employment contracts, on which a solicitor's advice can be valuable."

We want to concentrate peoples' minds on points they may have missed. The scheme is aiming to promote the role of the solicitor as a business adviser."

All the country's 127 local law societies, together with many firms of solicitors known to be involved in advising on business matters, are being contacted with a view to their taking part in the scheme.

When the scheme is under way, lists of participating firms will be available from local law societies, business agencies, Citizens Advice Bureaux and town halls.

MR FRIDAY



"Purpose of visit? - To burst with Western entrepreneurial ideas"

Geoffrey's sign of success

By David Thurlow

A FORMER civil servant has painted his way to business success and escaped the routine that was keeping him from his family.

Two years ago, Geoffrey Heald, then aged 42, was commuting from Suffolk to a houseboat in London where he lived five days a week while working as London regional manager of a government training department, joining his wife and his three sons only at weekends.

He realized that his job in bureaucracy was about to cost him seeing his three-year-old son grow up, just as he had missed the childhood of his elder sons, then in their mid-teens, during his earlier career in industry.

He decided to give up his job and turned to earning a living from a hobby started when he was an impetuous student from Leeds at King's College, London.

For years, he had been making traditional pub and tradesmen's signs in the evenings to relax. He had started by making a menu sign for his university local and had gone on to pub signs and fun notices, such as a reproduction of Thomas Crapper's flushing closet sign - "Safety and Comfort Assured" - for the Great Exhibition of 1851. It remains a big-selling favourite because the name is known world-wide.

Mr Heald and his wife, Sue, decided it was worthwhile for him to exchange his good, secure, and pensionable job for what he hankered after - working for himself where he enjoyed living. He said: "Once you have made

your mind up, you have simply to get on with it and stick with it."

He set up with capital of just £2,000. He had most of the tools for making signs, paint brushes, chisels, old floor boards for the base, pine, paint, and moulding.

The business, Heald's Traditional Theme Art, began slowly to grow, and the Healds decided to move to Wootton Creek, Isle of Wight, where they not only live near the water, which they love, but are near Southampton and the main shippers for their business, which is now international.

Mr Heald exports to 11 countries including the United States and Japan. He and his wife work as a team and have added nautical chests and chests of drawers to his range of carved signs, priced at £50 to £750.

He found many of his foreign customers by going each weekend to the tourist-attracting art market in Piccadilly, London. He said: "I had an order for a chain of restaurants in California because the owner was over here on holiday. I've had orders from Spanish and Italian tourists, too."

Mr Heald now employs outside help, particularly for the furniture, which he buys and decorates.

He said: "It is an expanding business, but I'm never going to make a fortune because the overheads are quite high and the hours long, but we enjoy it. The quality of life and the freedom of working for yourself at home are the important things."

● Geoffrey Heald can be contacted on 0983 883103



Good signs: Geoffrey Heald and old-style notices

Third World help for UK jobless

By Brian Collett

A CHARITY for middle-aged unemployed professionals aims to use Third World contracts to help its clients form their own businesses.

Recall, based in Leatherhead, Surrey, has negotiated for several months to win a Moroccan contract for Bwiter, a water systems company in Dorking.

The idea came from Mr Jim Stanton Barber, Recall's director general, who suggested to Mr Abdelali Izagaren, his Moroccan Third World projects director, that his country could develop its tourism potential. Morocco, however, lacks a good water supply system. Mr Izagaren put the idea of a water project to his brother-in-law, a member of the Moroccan parliament, an interest was shown by Mr Adrian White, Bwiter's chairman, and negotiations began.

Morocco's ambassador to Britain has agreed to recommend the scheme to his government.

Bwiter, as the main contractor, has agreed to give first consideration on the sub-contracts to the 300 to 400 professionals on Recall's books. The deal would give many of them the chance to start their own businesses.

A similar project in Malaysia, started by Bwiter in 1984, created 300 jobs and generated British exports worth £200 million. Recall is also raising funds to run an extension course in practical book-keeping for the disabled people on its register. ● Recall: (0372) 372813.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

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MOTORING

Rover's tough money-earner

With Britain's Range Rover celebrating its 20th birthday next month, Kevin Eason reviews the car and its bid to stay at the top of the luxury, off-road market

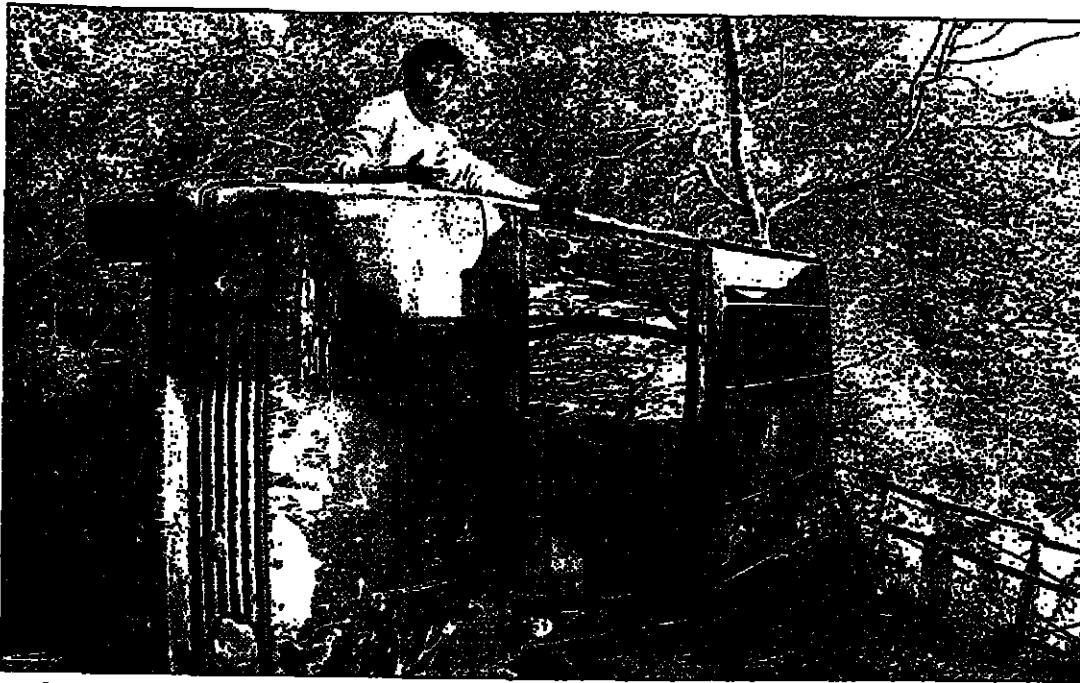
The nearest most Range Rovers get to tackling rough driving is being parked on the kerb outside the local wine bar. Far from being a joke, it is a measure of the versatility and all-round luxury of the world's best off-road vehicle.

When it was launched in 1970, there was no other vehicle like it: two and a half tons of luxury car capable of crossing mud and mountain, with the stereo turned up and the driver lounging in a leather armchair.

As the car approaches its 20th anniversary in June, there may be many pretenders, but still no other vehicle capable of competing with the Solihull-built powerhouse.

It was in the 1960s that Land Rover, then the manufacturer of worthy workhorses since 1948, started toying with the idea of building a luxury station wagon. A young engineer, Spen King, was given the job of inventing something which had not been thought through by any other manufacturer. His invention was pure genius: a vehicle capable of doing everything a Land-Rover could do, while its passengers sat back in sheer luxury.

The Range Rover made its debut in 1970, with one model: a three-door estate with four-speed



Off-road upset: a go-anywhere Range Rover beaten by a test driver who pushed it that little bit too far

manual gearbox powered by an aluminium 3.5-litre V8 petrol engine.

It is a tribute to Mr King's design that after 20 years in production, despite engine improvements and luxury up-

grading, little has changed from its original concept.

Worldwide sales have reached more than 28,000 - double the figure five years ago. In the United States, sales increased by 41 per cent last year, at a time when most other European luxury car manufacturers suffered a decline.

Rover, now the owner of Land Rover, seems to have hit on the perfect money-spinner, as long as the quality and performance stay in front of the mainly Japanese

competition. However, even Japan has joined the new markets being conquered by the Solihull vehicle. Europe too has become a happy hunting ground, with record sales in Spain, Italy and France among others.

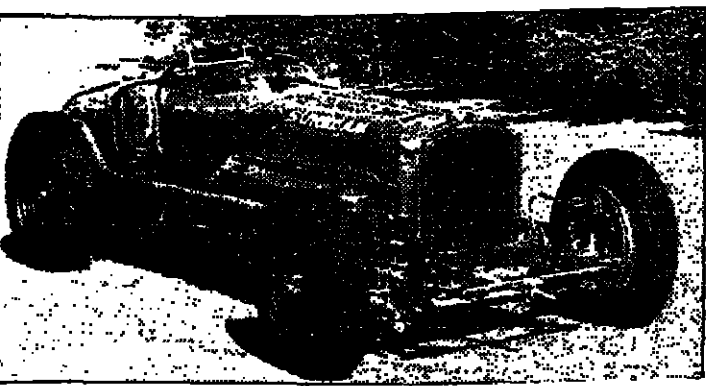
With a meaty 3.9 litre V8 petrol engine, developing 185 brake horse power, the vehicle can be a motorway cruiser capable of a top speed of 111 mph, a town car with acceleration to match most saloons, or the traditional county workhorse, trudging across fields and up treacherous inclines.

Inside is the sort of luxury that a Jaguar or Rolls-Royce owner would expect. Wood inlets in the dashboard and doors and huge armchair seats, plus a superb stereo system, turns the vehicle into a cruising living-room.

How the Range Rover has evolved over two decades:

1970 specification:
Price: £1,998 including purchase tax.
Engine: 3.5-litre V8 producing 156 brake horse power through a manual four-speed gearbox; front and rear drive engaged through lockable differential.
Performance: 0-60mph in 15.2 seconds; top speed 95.1mph.
Extras: 2-band push-button radio with single speaker, hose-down washable interior, rubber floor-covering and starting handle.

1990 Vogue SE specification:
Price: £31,949.
Engine: 3.9-litre V8 producing 185bhp through four-speed gearbox (catalyst converter optional). Permanent four-wheel drive, and fuel economy direct-drive system.
Performance: 0-60mph in 9.9 seconds; top speed 111 mph.
Extras: power steering, Connolly hide leather, burr walnut trim, six-speaker (anti-theft) stereo system, electric seats, sunroof and air-conditioning.



Record-breaking run: the powerful 1925 Sunbeam Tiger V12

Racing for glory

FEW owners would risk a £1 million vintage car in an attempt to beat a land speed record. However, Sotheby's has helped to arrange a remarkable attempt by a 1925 Sunbeam Tiger to recapture a record set 64 years ago.

The attempt will be made next Tuesday at the Yorkshire Air Museum, Elvington Airfield, York.

The car, a 4 litre V12 first driven by Major Henry Scraggs, set the world flying kilometre record of 152.33mph in 1926 on Southport Sands, Lancashire.

Scraggs was just one of many illustrious drivers to get behind the wheel. He was followed by Albert Divo, Kaye Don, John Cobb and Sir Malcolm Campbell. As old age took its toll, the Tiger refused to lie down and competed at vintage car race meetings, before being restored by Bob Roberts, chairman and owner of the Midland Motor Museum, who died in March.

Sotheby's will auction the car on July 2 at the Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon, Middlesex. The expected price of £1 million underlines the interest in vintage and classic cars.

This weekend, the roads will be thick with the lumpy shapes of gleaming veterans on their way to shows and rallies all over the country. The two main events are the International Classic and Sports Car Show at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, and the National Kicar and Classic Show at the Royal Showground, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Organizers of the NEC exhibition boast £130 million worth of cars, from the humble Morris Minor to Clark Gable's Duesenberg. Open tomorrow to Monday from 10; admission £5, pensioners and children £3.50.

At Kenilworth, the often neglected kit-car industry, which has a turnover of £40 million in Britain, will be showing off its exotic replicas. There will be two acres of exhibits, an "auto-jumble", and inter-club competitions. Gates open 9am Sunday; admission £3, children 50p. Kit cars and drivers admitted free.

For those who want to delve further into the world of the classic car, or to find a car purely as an investment, two new magazines have hit the bookshelves.

Classic Car Weekly (60p weekly) stresses what a firm investment even the most humble cars have been in the last 20 years. For example, a Mini Cooper worth £200 in 1980 could fetch £5,500 now, while a Ford Corsair, worth little more than £50 in a clearout sale 10 years ago, would bring in £1,000.

Car Discoveries (£1.95 monthly) caters for readers interested in cars with "blue chip" potential.

TEN THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RANGE ROVER ON ITS 20TH BIRTHDAY

- 1 Nearly half the Range Rovers sold in the UK are top-of-the-range SE Vogue models (£31,949).
- 2 Range Rover was the only vehicle to be exhibited at the Louvre, as a modern sculpture.
- 3 The car, made at Solihull, West Midlands, comprises 10,354 parts.
- 4 The anti-lock brake system collects data from each wheel 250 times a second and adjusts braking 10 times a second.
- 5 The car has been converted into most conceivable guises - from fire tenders to the "Popemobile", which Pope John Paul II used in Britain.
- 6 One in 10 Range Rover owners in the United States earns more than \$1 million.
- 7 Owners include Jack Nicholson, Michael Jackson, and Whitney Houston. The first customers included Prince Rainier of Monaco and King Hussein of Jordan.
- 8 Of last year's record 28,096 sales worldwide, Britain accounted for 5,864.
- 9 While European luxury cars have suffered from falling sales in the United States, Range Rover has grown 41 per cent in a year to 4,822 sales.
- 10 Range Rover outsells Jaguar in every European market except West Germany.

ROAD TEST

THE Japanese are the main manufacturers to challenge Land Rover, at both the top and bottom of the range of four-wheel-drive off-readers.

In the smaller vehicle sector, Land Rover has nothing to compete with the Suzuki jeep-style vehicles taking to the roads.

At the top of the sector, Mitsubishi set out to win sales with its V6 3 litre Shogun, a slab-sided contender for the title of best luxury off-road vehicle.

The car proved quite a challenge

Japanese take on the challenge

when pitched against Range Rover to do battle for sales among the county set and weekend drivers wanting big seven-seat luxury.

The Shogun has power and space and is one of the most acceptable vehicles of its size to drive. The high driving position allied to saloon car performance characteristics mean that the car can be used equally well around town, for towing a boat to the marina, or driving across a field.

Is the Shogun a true rival to the Range Rover? Certainly not on present form.

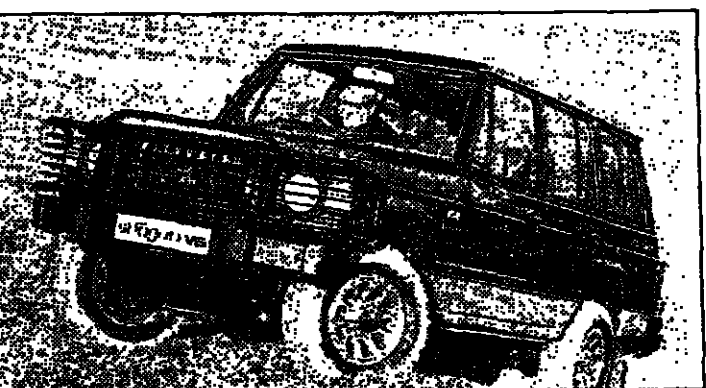
A comparatively basic interior highlighted by acres of plastic dashboard cannot compete with the plush surroundings of a Range Rover cabin.

The Range Rover is more expensive at £25,500 for the basic petrol model, but the new Land-Rover Discovery, at a starting price just under £16,000, will do just as well for the "Buy British" enthusiasts.

To be fair, Mitsubishi is severely restricted by the import quotas operated by Britain, and demand probably far outstrips supply for a vehicle which still accounts for 17 per cent of the "off-road" sector.

The only certain thing is that Mitsubishi will not let the case rest here. Outgunned for the moment, the Japanese are already planning to revitalize the Shogun and it will be hunting for British scalps with a better package soon.

Price: £19,729.
Engine: 3.0 litre V6 configuration for 139 brake horse power through five-speed gearbox, with three-way catalytic converter (using unleaded fuel only).
Performance: top speed 98.7mph; fuel economy 17.5 miles to the gallon in town.



Riding high: the challenging Mitsubishi Shogun V6 five-door

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of help to the plaintiffs. The defendants did not owe to the plaintiffs a duty of care in respect of transactions 2 to 6 in which the prospectus and the interim reports having been addressed to the first plaintiff for particular purpose, that is, considering the rights issue, was issued by the plaintiffs for another purpose, buying shares in the market: see Lord Jauncey in *Caparo* (at p 404G) where he referred to "the fundamental question of the purpose". There remained the question

whether or not striking out should nevertheless be refused for the reason that, in the circumstances of the case, an Order 18, rule 19 application was inappropriate, or, at any rate, that the application ought not to have been founded on Order 13, rule 3.

A litigant ought not to launch an Order 18, rule 19 application when it was clear that the application would involve days of legal discussion. If he did so, the court should not be obliged to dismiss in accordance with Lord *Templeman's* words in *Hummert* (at p435f).

However, the application had been entertained and in the result striking out was appropriate. The court might have concluded it would be wrong to refuse relief on the ground that the defendants should have resisted from their application because it would have involved days of argument.

His Lordship agreed with Mr *Stewart* that the application was to be made at all it should have been made under Order 3, rule 3. But now that the matter had been considered at

Solicitors: Kingsley Napley,
Norton Rose

Onus is on applicant to justify 'inappropriate' development

Development

little more explanation in the context that the pavilion was not to be used for residential use generally but for the specific residential use ancillary to the use of the applicant's house and that it was not self-evident that the change of use would have any detrimental effect in terms of the stated purposes of the

The inspector rejected paragraph 16 of PPC 2 as being inapplicable, since the pavilion was not, as she said, a redundant agricultural building. That seemed to give a very narrow construction to the paragraph and the policy it expressed.

If the use of a redundant barn could be changed to residential use, why not a redundant cricket pavilion? And if cricket pavilions were different they were still redundant rural buildings within the meaning of the last sentence of the paragraph.

The inspector should have

considered whether there were specific and convincing reasons for refusing consent which could not be overcome by attaching conditions to the planning permission.

His Lordship would quash the decision on the ground that the inspector failed to give any or adequate reasons for holding that the change of use was inappropriate to a green belt, having regard to the stated

Misplaced sense of injustice

specific reasons for refusing consent which could not be overcome by attaching conditions to the planning permission.

Lord Justice Stuart-Smith delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Staughton delivered a judgment concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Simmons & Simmons; Treasury Solicitor.

Order is appeal

By section 38 of the 1986 Act: (13) An order is subject to appeal so long as an appeal . . . is pending against the order . . . and . . . an appeal . . . shall be treated as pending . . . until the expiration of the time for bringing that appeal."

It was clear that confiscation orders could be made by the criminal division of the Court of Appeal: section 6(6) of the 1986

It had been held in *R v Hayden* [1975] 1 WLR 852 that an order to pay costs came within the definition of a "sentence" as defined by section 50(1) of the 1968 Act.

No evidence of who injured child

At the stage of the assessment of the value of the proceeds of drug trafficking, it was important to state: (a) by reference to section 2(3) of the 1986 Act, which of the statutory assumptions set out therein had been made; (b) the payments or other rewards which (after taking account of any such assumptions)

Solicitors: CPS, Inner London.

Faldo aims to catch a thief and solve secret of St Mellion

By Mitchell Platts
Gold Correspondent

NICK Faldo hopes that this weekend he can catch a thief as well as win the Benson and Hedges International, which starts at St Mellion, near Plymouth, today.

An £8,000 reward is being offered for the return of 31 tapes stolen from the Trans World International library in Chiswick, London, before the final edit session took place on his second instructional video. The theft has baffled the police as well as technicians because they are professional-grade tapes that cannot be played on a domestic video-tape player.

Faldo is bitterly disappointed because they are the result of five days of intense filming at Valderama, Spain. His first video - *Nick Faldo's Golf Course* - has gone platinum with sales of the £9.99 tape reaching 135,000, a record for a sports video, and advisers confidently expect the new version to exceed that sum if released.

"The deal, as far as I'm concerned if the guy returns the tapes, is a free lesson in any cell in any one of Her Majesty's prisons," Faldo, with a grin on his face, said. "A lot of guys, not just me, put in a lot of work to make this a success and the worst thing is not knowing whether some-

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	420	4	10	448	4
2	543	5	11	202	3
3	185	3	12	404	4
4	354	4	13	174	3
5	430	4	14	448	4
6	354	4	15	174	3
7	502	5	16	554	5
8	140	3	17	448	4
9	410	4	18	472	4
Out 3,357 36		In 3,097 36			
Total yardage: 7,054		Par: 72			

body has chucked them into a canal. We want to know and I sincerely hope he comes forward this week, collects the reward and gives us back the tapes."

It would cost another £80,000 to remake the tape although John Simpson, a director of the International Management Group, is hopeful that the thief will make contact with Chiswick police, who are dealing with the robbery.

"I could not stress what it would mean for Nick to get them back," Simpson said. "He was so proud of them, as was David Leadbetter, that I couldn't even bring myself to tell Nick that they had been stolen as it was Masters week. It could be a case of industrial espionage, although all I know is that we would pay the reward without any questions if the tapes are returned."

Meanwhile, Faldo hopes to unlock the secret to the new Jack Nicklaus course at St

Mellion on which he plays his first British tournament since his successful defence of the Masters.

Nicklaus is justifiably proud of his first venture into golf course design in Britain although not every professional will welcome the stiff examination it sets in the rolling Cornish countryside. Faldo, however, relishes a challenge and as par might prove a virtue, especially if the wind blows hard, then he is clearly the man to beat even with Severiano Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer, Roman Rafferty and Rodger Davis also in the field.

"It's challenging and demanding," Faldo said. "We haven't got anything like this in this country. We are only now just venturing into designer golf courses on this scale. I'm looking forward to the event especially as, for the first time in May, the course is in such excellent shape. Nicklaus has obviously implanted his greenkeeping techniques into a few minds down here."

"Downwind, downhill, down-grain - put those three together and these greens will be quick. Very quick. And they have blown all those theories that you can't get a course ready in Britain at this time of the year. They have; it's fantastic."

McEvoy uncertain of future

By John Hennessy

PETER McEvoy, the leading amateur in Britain for more than a decade, is uncertain of the part he will be able to play in the new season.

He has entered the Berkshire Trophy this weekend but can see little beyond the end of May apart from the amateur championship, the English and, he hopes, the Open. As he is to be played at St Andrews this year.

A year with no Walker Cup will culminate in the world team championships for the Eisenhower Trophy in New Zealand at the end of October, bringing a reminder of the memorable performance in Sweden two years ago.

Those of us who were lucky enough to be at Ulina still marvel at the golf of this Englishman with a pronounced

Scottish accent who, on the last day, held the United States along with the rest of the world at bay almost single-handed.

His 71 will rank, in this column at least, as one of the most outstanding rounds of an amateur golfer given the stakes and the isolation of McEvoy as the last hope of the four-man British Isles team.

But New Zealand is too far away to enter into his thinking now. "Basically, I can only take one month at a time," he says. "My business commitments are such that I dare not look too far ahead. That's the trouble with being a genuine amateur, though you mustn't get me wrong, I have nothing against the young players who can play full-time. He has been able to manage

only three medal rounds since last season, two of them in the Hampshire, but at North Hants recently, designed to acclimatize him to "going through the pain barrier of playing again." His 149 was a modest pipe-opener.

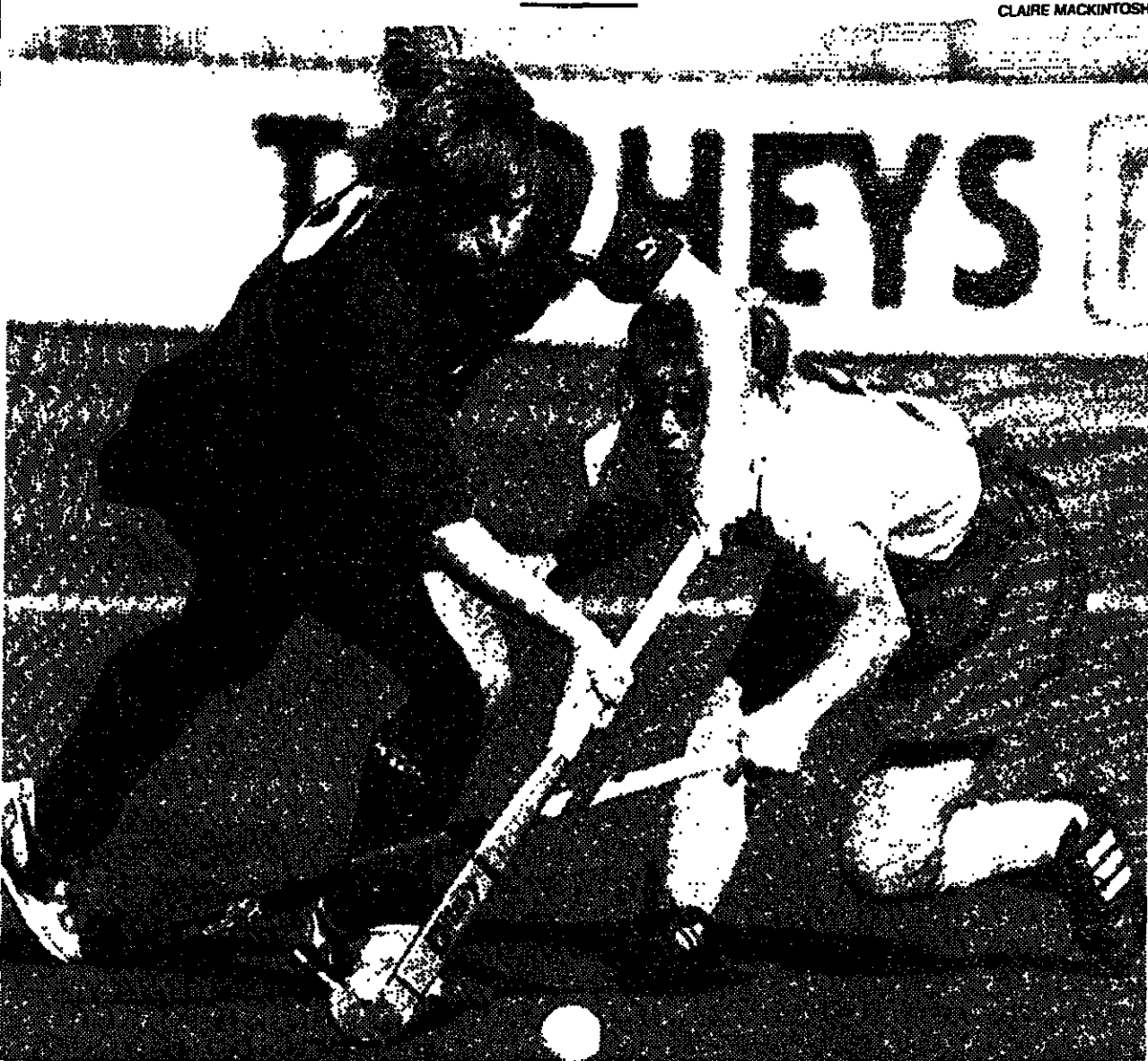
After the Berkshire he represents England in a match against France at Morfontaine but has to pass up the Brabazon Trophy at Burnham and Berrow the following week.

"I'm not too concerned about the Eisenhower at the moment because it's such a long way off," he said. "People will have forgotten what happened in May and June when the time comes to pick the team."

Unlike the people who will never forget what happened at Ulina in 1988.

HOCKEY

CLAIRE MACKINTOSH



Not so jolly hockey sticks: Sanchez, of Argentina, is put to the crossed sword by Lister, the captain of England

England escape by All Black terriers disputed route

From Joyce Whitehead
Sydney

England..... 1
Argentina..... 0

A DISPUTED penalty stroke awarded three minutes from the end gave England victory over Argentina in their opening Pool A match in the women's World Cup here yesterday. While the award proved the topic of conversation for the rest of the day, England accepted it gratefully, Edwards, facing an acrobatic goalkeeper, kept calm to score the goal.

England knew Argentina would have a good team but were not prepared for such speed, persistence, spilling tactics and tight marking. Argentina played hard - the game at this level is hard - and England are not slow in retaliating. What they could not do was take the lead.

It was a cat-and-mouse type of game, tentative, tight and tantalizing. Argentina missed an open goal in the first few minutes before Dixon broke out from the defending circle and nearly scored.

Argentina continued to miss chances, one a reverse stick shot which hit the post, and their goalkeeper made good saves, as did Hallam for England. For long periods the ball was pinned on one side of the pitch, neither country willing or able to let it "escape".

So action was slow and movement limited. It was not a great game but England realized their shortcomings. It is hoped they will be better today against Japan. Argentina were a trifle unfortunate.

ENGLAND: V. Hallam, K. Brown, S. Lister (captain), J. Adams, V. Dixon, K. Parker, M. Hogg, J. Lewis, S. L. Langford, C. Bywater (sub: T. Miller), K. Edwards, J. Stoddart.

SYDNEY - The surprise of the second day of the World Cup was New Zealand's defeat of the pool B favourites, South Korea (Joyce Whitehead writes). Christine Arthur scored from a penalty stroke in the 48th minute and New Zealand, sensing victory, played like terriers.

Korea, never easy prey, looked at moments as if they did not know what had hit them. They were surprised at the tenacity of the All Blacks and they are not good at coming back. They like to lead and have grown better in defence but here they looked stunned.

The match between United States and Canada, a free-running, full-of-effort affair, ended in a 1-1 draw. One of the umpires, Janet Hadfield, emigrated from England to Queensland from Stockport, where she played for Stockport League and Cheshire. She got into the Queensland State side and

found that everyone had to take her turn at umpiring.

Richards put the US in front early on but Low equalized before half-time. In pool A, West Germany settled their 2-0 victory over Japan in the first nine minutes with two of the best-kept penalty corners seen for years. They stopped the ball with great accuracy and both times they sold a series of dummies before placing the ball in the net wide of the goalkeeper.

Jungmann and Becker enjoyed the early successes and it looked as if they could repeat the set-piece of the first game. But that was a wishful thought and, though Japan got busy, the game deteriorated into mediocrity.

RESULTS: Pool A: England 1, Argentina 0, West Germany 2, Japan 0, Pool B: New Zealand 1, Korea 0, Canada 1, United States 1.

TODAY'S FIXTURES: Pool A: England v Argentina, West Germany v Japan, Pool B: New Zealand v Korea, Canada v United States.

STUDENT SPORT

Pakistan Test cap shines for Durham

By Mark Herbert

THE age of 38 may be a little advanced for a cricketing comeback, in student circles it is bizarre. On Wednesday, Wasim Bria, the former Pakistan Test player, made a debut for Durham University in their first Commercial Union UAU match of the season, then took four for 11 in 17 overs with his leg breaks.

Wasim will be available all season, having enlisted on a postgraduate teaching course. He is happy to be alive, having suffered multiple injuries in a car crash in December.

Durham, who beat Newcastle by 229 runs, take the UAU championship seriously. Despite losing players of the calibre of Nasser Hussain, Tim O'Gorman and Martin Speight, they have experience replacements in Wasim, Rob MacDonald, a former South African Under-19 player, and Brian Evans, of Hertfordshire.

Jon Longley and James Boiling, the Combined Universities players, remain, and Sean Morris, who scored 103 on Wednesday, will bolster the batting.

Loughborough, who beat Durham in a thrilling final last year, have also been recruiting. Nick Knight, the Young England captain last year, remains to lead the side and Chris Tolley, the Worcestershire all-rounder, is also still in residence. The new players include Piran Holloway and Ian Houseman, with first-class experience with Warwickshire and Yorkshire respectively, and Perry Rendall, a batsman registered with Somerset.

The champions, who beat Northamptonshire second XI last week, had a gentle warm-up to this championship against Buckingham, scoring 460 for six off 50 overs then dismissing their opponents for 64.

Swansea have the talent to challenge these two, the experienced core of Adrian Dale, David Barr, Treherne Parker and Daryn Kuttner having been strengthened by several capable freshmen; but they almost slipped up in their qualifying match against Cardiff on Wednesday, winning off the last ball.

Exeter, who welcome back Mike Smith, the Combined Universities bowler, and retain seven players from last season, look strong again. Southampton, led by Gary Corcoran, the British Universities opening batsman, could also add a worthwhile challenge, while Manchester, semi-finalists last year, have begun well by beating Liverpool.

Several British Olympic athletes are included in the entry of 500 for the joint British Universities Sports Federation and UAU athletics championships in Antrim this weekend.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fixtures fall to excesses

By Keith Macklin

TWO important events in the calendar fell victim yesterday to the excessive pressure of touring team demands and fixture congestion.

The Australian League reluctantly pulled out of the world club challenge between the champion sides of Australia and Great Britain because the match would have been played immediately after the Sydney grand final and before the Kangaroo tour of Britain this autumn.

The Australians decided to give full priority to a successful tour at a time when Great Britain's challenge is at its strongest for more than 20 years.

The victim of congestion on the British domestic scene is the Rodstock War of the Roses, which is held over for a season. This is normally held in September, and the British authorities have in mind players returning from what could be an exhausting tour of Papua New Guinea and New Zealand.

The Great Britain management team will consider today the injury situation which threatens to put Andy Platt, the Wigan forward, and possibly other players out of contention for the summer tour of Australia. The effects of fixture congestion, and of playing rugby all the year round, have been big reasons for the spate of withdrawals from the Great Britain party.

The list of absences through either injury or "personal reasons" would provide the core of a useful international squad, including as it does Hanley, the skipper, Drummond, Newlove, the Hulme brothers, the Wigan half backs Gregory and Edwards, Holliday and, in all probability, Platt and Mike Gregory.

Many of the top internationals, like Hanley, Offiah, Andy Gregory and Lydon, have been playing rugby round the world and round the clock, playing through the British season and then flying off to lucrative summer contracts in Sydney. This has summed up the bank balance while playing havoc with injuries. Hanley is a case in point, since his pelvic injury first came to light last summer in Australia.

All these considerations have hardened the attitude of the League's board of directors towards the new idea of tours every two years. These will almost certainly revert to a four-year cycle.

Leiningrad became on Wednesday the first professional club from the Soviet Union to win a rugby league match in Britain when they beat the West Yorkshire amateur side, Oulton, on their own ground 43-20 before a crowd of 2,000. Tonight Moscow will play a team from the Leeds Alliance squad at Headingley, and the third visiting side, Tiraspol, will meet a selection from the Wigan Alliance at Central Park tomorrow.

BASEBALL

Man with the Smithsonian arm

By Robert Kirby

AT THE age of 43, Nolan Ryan is the oldest player in the major leagues, but the right-handed pitcher for the Texas Rangers is no rickety Methuselah. These days, when his contemporaries have long since joined the ranks of the couch potatoes, he is overpowering, sunbaked and lads who were not even born when he first started scaring the batters out of their beds.

Ryan was superlative against the Chicago White Sox last week, yielding only one hit in a 1-0 victory. He struck out 16 batters, a club record, and did not give up a run for the 58th time. The one-hitter was the twelfth of his 23-year career.

Jeff Torborg, the manager of the White Sox, said: "That was a no-hitter as far as I'm concerned. The one hit we got (from Ron Kittle) was a check-swing bloop (read accident). How can you look any better than that? Nolan was awesome. He is pure greatness."

Torborg ought to know. When they were team-mates with the California Angels in



Ryan: express delivery

1973, he was the catcher when Ryan threw his first no-hitter, baseball's equivalent of the Rolls-Royce. Ryan's four other no-batters came later in 1973, then in 1974, 1975 and 1981.

Ryan has struck out 5,117 batters, more than any other pitcher in history, and he is ahead of the competition by more than 1,000. How does he do it? Most wild old hurlers eke out an extra season, or two by lobbing off-speed "junk", or by tampering with the ball to

produce dippy-doodle trajectories. The big guy from Texas counts on his fast ball. The "Ryan Express", once clocked at an astonishing 101mph, still blazes into the catcher's mitt with an intimidating thump and a terminal puff of dust. It gets the job done: in the American summer game, a jittery batter is usually an out batter.

At 6ft 2in and 15 stones, Ryan is strong and healthy. For that, he can thank his training regimen, his genes and his good fortune. Contrast him with Orel Hershiser, of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who has ranked among the finest pitchers since the mid-1980s. A young buck of 31, Hershiser will probably miss the remainder of the season because of a shoulder operation.

In more than two decades, Ryan has spent only a few brief stints on the injured roster, which has helped him mow down opponents for the New York Mets (1966 and 1968-71), California (1972-1979), Houston Astros (1980-1988) and now Texas, whom he joined as a free agent for a \$2 million salary before last season.

The Milwaukee Brewers have moved to the top of the American League East with eight victories in their last 10 games. The Brewers' impressive record to three wins without defeat in a 6-4 victory over Kansas City.

The National League East leaders are not the Chicago Cubs and the New York Mets, as expected, but the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Philadelphia Phillies, both of whom have won seven of their last 10 games. The Phillies pitcher, Dennis Cook, has four wins and no defeats.

Ryan has led the league in strikeouts in each of the last three campaigns. Last year, when he dismissed 301 batters, he became the oldest pitcher by 11 years to strike out 300 in a season. He led the lacklustre Rangers with 16 wins and 12 defeats, held opponents to a feeble .187 batting average and flirted with no-hitters in five games. He struck out 10 or more in a staggering 18 of the 32 contests in which he pitched.

Ryan also became the oldest pitcher to win an All-Star Game in the American League's 5-3 victory over the National League last July. The defeated manager, Tommy Lasorda, of the Dodgers, said: "He is an amazing man. If he continues to go out and pitch the way he does, they ought to send him to the Smithsonian Institute."

The design team, which will meet at Goodwood for a two-day conference in June, include Bruce Farr, Rob Humphreys, Bruce Nelson, Philippe Brand, Xavier Joubert, Bernard Nivelt and Guy Ribadeau-Dumas.

Their brief is to produce the design parameters for competitive 60 and 80-foot yachts. The design team has also been left to decide whether the yacht should be designed to a revised version of the existing IOR, or to a completely new rule.

YACHTING

Panel will consider new design

FORT Lauderdale, Florida - A blueprint for exciting 60-foot and possibly 80-foot classes has been sketched out here for a new breed of ocean racing yachts to compete in the next Whitbread Round the World Race in three years' time (Barry Pickhills writes).

A meeting between skippers, designers and race officials on Wednesday has led to a clear mandate for a seven-strong panel of designers to produce ultra-light designs similar to the BOC-type singlehanded boats, which are challenging the maxi drawn to the International Off-shore Rule (IOR) in speed.

The design team, which will meet at Goodwood for a two-day conference in June, include Bruce Farr, Rob Humphreys, Bruce Nelson, Philippe Brand, Xavier Joubert, Bernard Nivelt and Guy Ribadeau-Dumas.

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AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Britain in dark as ILAF called off

By Richard Wetherell

DESPIRE reports that the International League of American Football (ILAF) had been officially abandoned, the London-based officials of the league were still in the dark yesterday. The league, originally meant to start in April, was postponed until next year for what were described at the time as "logistical reasons".

Tor Westberg, European general manager of ILAF, said the American Football Bears are not involved in the process of being formed, with a London franchise expected to be announced soon. Given the wider range of investment and the backing of the NFL, the same problems are unlikely, but the experience of the ILAF cannot be helpful.

Away from high finance and back on the field of the National Division Managers Association, it was not so long ago that London Ravens were the best known, as well as the best team in Britain. Last week's 34-0 defeat at the hands of Thames Valley Chargers showed that their faith in home-based players, imports from North America, has its problems.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated
FOOTBALL
HPS LEAGUE: Premier division: Macclesfield v Hyde.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Macclesfield v Leamington (6.45).
SECOND DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (7.15).
THIRD DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (7.45).
FOURTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (8.15).
FIFTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (8.45).
SIXTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (9.15).
SEVENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (9.45).
EIGHTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (10.15).
NINTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (10.45).
TENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (11.15).
ELEVENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (11.45).
TWELFTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (12.15).
THIRTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (12.45).
FOURTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (1.15).
FIFTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (1.45).
SIXTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (2.15).
SEVENTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (2.45).
EIGHTEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (3.15).
NINETEENTH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (3.45).
TWENTIETH DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (4.15).
TWENTY-FIRST DIVISION: Macclesfield v Leamington (4.45).
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Bat and ball wizards writ large

Every cricket writer has his favourites, whether they be of the distant past, of his own time or of the present day. Some are already legends, some just bordering on the sport's hall of fame. Here, three of England's greatest players are portrayed by writers whose profession, and pleasure, it is to put happenings at the wicket into words.



Willis: a devastating bowler who conquered long odds



Evans: his very presence in a match made bowlers bowl better and fielders field better



Hendren: an entertainer of both the crowd and dressing room

Since the heady days of John Snow's pomp, England has produced only one great fast bowler in virtually 20 years and to say that he was a midget who conquered long odds is to do the case little justice. Bob Willis resembled the photo of the top quick bowler in neither body nor brain, yet through an intense desire to succeed he became, for a time, the most prolific English wicket-taker in the history of Test cricket. When Willis retired, at the end of the 1984 season, he had taken 325 wickets in 90 Tests. This despite serious injuries brought about by a gangling physique ill-suited to the punishing, pounding routine and, in addition, a complex, fretful personality not altogether ideal for his essentially simple role.

It must be one of the heaviest regrets of those running the England team that, for so much of his career, Willis did not have a regular partner with the new ball. It may be a cliché to say that fast bowlers hunt best in pairs but it is also undoubtedly true, the history of the game is littered with the evidence. If Willis's time had coincided with Snow's, who can say how much richer England's fortunes might have been? Sadly, after four successful seasons on the triumphant Ashes tour of 1970-71, they didn't play together again until the fourth Test of 1976, the last of Snow's turbulent career. Injuries were partly to blame but so too were other, less persuasive factors. It amounted to a shocking waste of potentially rewarding resources. For the remainder of his career, Willis had a bewildering variety of partners. At the tail-end of the 1970s, Ian Botham's ability to swing the new ball created an effectively contrasting strike team; then, early in the 1980s, it seemed that Graham Dilley would become the hostile ally he had long sought. But Botham's bowling flagged along with Dilley's fitness and Willis ploughed a lonely furrow once more.

Not that one would have said he suffered from solitude; in other respects, he positively sought it. Willis was at his quirkier on the eve of a big match. His nerves were legendary and they became no less of a problem for the familiarity of such occasions. He was almost 10 years an England player when he began to resort to hypnotherapy to calm him and channel his motivation away from negative thoughts. He swore by the process and was influential in introducing it to other, similarly afflicted sportsmen.

At times of stress Willis was poor company — distracted, introverted and thoroughly gloomy. He is, however, a man of contradictions and when the pressure was off, at the end of a game or, ideally, away from cricket altogether, he was invariably the life and soul of any party, his manic sense of humour utterly infectious.

It was thought that he would stay active in the game and, indeed, he set out

BOB WILLIS by Alan Lee

to do so in a managerial role, first with the Young England side and then the full touring team to the Caribbean in 1986. That disastrous tour demanded scapegoats, however, and Willis suffered more than any.

Just conceivably, he is happier without any direct involvement in cricket. The game certainly gave him more than his share of heartaches. In 1975, when he ought to have been approaching his peak, his knees gave out under the unnatural strain of supporting his 6ft 6in frame thumping into the return crease dozens of times a day. The knees were operated upon simultaneously in April of that year and pessimists pondered his chances of ever bowling fast again. Yet he was back in action before the end of the summer and returned to the England side against the 1976 West Indians. There, occasional injury and illness aside, he was to stay until his 90th and final Test eight years later.

Along the way, he dallied with the two great temptations of the era and narrowly resisted them both. In 1977 he closely considered an offer to join Kerry Packer's World Series Cricket before ultimately rejecting it and becoming vociferous against the project. Then, in 1982, he was offered the captaincy of the unofficial English party to tour South Africa. He gave it serious thought but, as he later recalled, "I turned it down for the same reasons that I turned down World Series Cricket. I had become establishment-minded and could still not imagine being sufficiently motivated by international matches which were not what they claimed to be." With supreme irony, he was made captain of England two months later. It was a job he had seldom contemplated, much less coveted, despite being vice-captain on various overseas tours. He had been at home in that job, using his undoubted powers of motivation off the field and concentrating on his bowling once the game began. Perhaps he was not so effective in total charge, though he did lead England to victory in three consecutive home series, a record which would be welcomed now.

He played his final game for England at the age of 35, advanced for a fast bowler, and he was already 31 when he was named captain of the England team.

The image of that day is how Willis will always be remembered.

I don't believe it is humanly possible to keep wicket any better than Godfrey Evans used to do for England in Australia. In 1950-51 he was, so far as the eye could tell, faultless from start to finish of the Test series. He had speed, confidence, technique and timing. Yes, timing — for that is as much a part of the wicketkeeper's craft as of the batsman's or the bowler's. There may have been others as good as Evans. From 1920 until 1950, for example, Australia had first Bert Oldfield and then Don Tallon — two superb performers. For South Africa "Jock" Cameron and John Waite were very highly skilled, and in England since the last war alone, Arthur McIntyre (although Evans kept him out of the England side), Billy Griffith, Keith Andrew, Alan Knott, Bob Taylor, John Murray, Bruce French and now Jack Russell, to name only some, have had wonderfully good hands.

But for sustained brilliance Evans in Australia is, for me, *primus inter pares*. Some of his leg-side work, standing up to Alec Bedser or coping with Doug Wright's more wayward googlies or diving for a thick edge off Tyson, was little short of miraculous. For some, Evans's style may have been too conspicuous. In this way he differed from the others I have mentioned. But by his methods a wicketkeeper conveys his personality, and there never was a more impressive cricketer than Thomas Godfrey Evans, born at Finchley on August 18, 1920.

Even in the darkest hour he would be heard to say: "We'll be there at the finish." He had the strength of an ox and a constitution that was positively awesome. However late the party the night before, he would appear next morning like a new pin.

In his late teens, when he was knocking his opponents senseless, he had had to choose between becoming a professional boxer or a Kent cricketer. Then came the war. By the time he played the first of his 91 Test matches he was 26. He established himself in the England side on the first of his four tours of Australia, in 1946-47, and, except twice in South Africa in 1948-49, when Griffith showed such sparkling form as to be preferred to him, he was an automatic choice until 1959.

There was nothing that Evans's Test captains were more concerned about than having to take the field without him. When sunstroke kept him out of the first Test in Australia in 1954-55, England lost by an innings and 154 runs. Poor Andrew, his very able understudy, found himself blamed for missing chances that never were, simply because it was said that if Evans had been there they would have been.

It was, in reality, Godfrey's ubiquitousness that England had missed, as was seen when they won the next three Test matches. He made bowlers bowl better and fielders field better, and there

GODFREY EVANS by John Woodcock

was no such thing as an Australian who frightened him. It is a mark of the standards which he achieved that his one decidedly bad day should be so well documented. It was in 1948, when Australia scored 404 to win the fourth Test match at Headingley and Evans missed stumping Morris off Compton and then Bradman off Laker. In the Test trial at Bradford in 1950, when Laker took eight wickets for two runs on a treacherous pitch, Evans was as much in his element as he was at other times, taking catches that an acrobat would have been pleased to reach. At the end of the hottest day he would still be full of going.

He was also an incurably aggressive batsman, although his name is, in fact, to be found in the record books for slow scoring. Joining Compton at Adelaide in 1946-47, with England in dire straits and survival the first priority, Evans batted for 95 minutes before scoring. The Test match was duly saved. He scored two Test hundreds, making 98 before lunch in the second of them against India at Lord's in 1952. The other was against West Indies at Old Trafford in 1950.

On his feet he was as quick as a cat, whether going down the pitch to the spinners or turning ones into twos and threes into fours. Playing for the Players at Lord's, Evans and Brian Close once ran six without the help of an overthrow, the outfield being very slow and the ball stopping just short of the long-on boundary down by the Nursery Clock Tower. On board ship Evans's speed and marvellous catching made him pretty well unbeatable at deck tennis, while as Carmen Miranda he was usually the principal turn at the fancy dress ball.

He played his first game for Kent in 1939, as a batsman, and his last in 1967, eight years after he had officially retired. Of his 1,066 first-class victims 250 were stumped, a lower percentage than Len Ames, his predecessor (703 catches, 418 stumpings), but higher than Alan Knott, his successor (1,211 catches, 133 stumpings). For all but 60 years the three of them brought their own very special glitter to the grounds of Kent. With the bat Evans's best season was 1952, when he scored 1,613 runs (average 28.80).

Now, many years on, he is almost completely hidden behind a dense clump of whiskers. He is still instantly recognisable, all the same, by his brisk step and trim but thick-set figure, as he makes for the press box with the latest set of prices on the current match. If the bookmakers who use his services had operated in his own day, they would have had to offer longish odds against his allowing a bye. In 1946-47 in successive Australian innings of 659 for eight and 365 there were none.

Patsy Hendren is not always quoted in the same breath as the game's immortals, but his career statistics place him very high indeed in the cricketing panoply: 170 centuries, second only to Hobbs; 57,611 runs, third only to Hobbs and Woolley; 1,000 runs or more in a season 25 times, beaten only by Grace, Woolley, Cowdrey, Mead, Boycott and Hobbs; exceeding 3,000 three times, equalled only by Sutcliffe and Hammond, and 2,000 twelve times. He was also an outstanding fielder, which first brought him to prominence, and more than 750 catches were pouched in his safe hands.

Figures alone, however, tell little of the man. The universal image of Patsy — it is hard to imagine anyone calling him by his given names, Elias Henry — is of a perky, genial character, an entertainer who loved to play cricket and was as much a favourite of the Lord's crowd in the inter-war years as Compton and Edrich were to be afterwards. The tremendous ovation he received in his final match there, against Surrey in 1937 when he fittingly made a hundred, was proof. He was popular too with his fellow players and would have the dressing-room in uproar with his mimicry and wit.

Born of Irish extraction at Turnham Green, near Chiswick, in 1889, Hendren, like many, graduated to Middlesex via the Lord's ground staff. He prided himself that he was never coached and modelled his play on the Lancastrian, Johnny Tyldesley, another compact figure who excelled in the speed of his footwork. Square and muscular, Hendren crouched slightly at the wicket, which made him appear smaller than he actually was. As with all the great batsmen, he possessed a sound and orthodox defence, but his strength and agility made him a master of all the strokes except the late cut. He excelled in the hook and square drive, and late in his career developed a lofted drive to mid-wicket. Above all, he was never dull to watch.

Hendren made his debut for Middlesex (though *Wisden* and the county's history credit the appearance to his brother, Denis) in the infamous 1907 match in which A.C. MacLaren, the Lancashire captain, refused to go on beyond the second day because he claimed the pitch had been deliberately damaged by spectators. Hendren's early years in the side were not blessed with great success and though he was awarded his cap in 1909 after scoring 71 against a Yorkshire attack containing Hirst, Haigh and Rhodes — going down on one knee to have the cap placed on his head by his captain, Plum Warner — it was after the First World War that he really established himself as a key member of the side.

His performances in 1919 brought recognition as one of *Wisden's* Five Batsmen of the Year and, after heading

PATSY HENDREN by Marcus Williams

the national averages in Middlesex's championship-winning summer of 1920, he was selected for the winter tour of Australia. Though he was, by some distance, leading run-maker in all matches, he performed only moderately in the Tests, all of which England lost. He was to go twice more to Australia, each time enjoying greater success outside the Test matches, although on his last visit, in 1928-29, he made a superb 169 in the opening match of the rubber at Brisbane, showing great composure at a crucial stage and then unfolding a fine array of strokes to set England on the way to victory by 675 runs and a 4-1 win in the series.

Hendren enjoyed other successes overseas, not least the 1929-30 tour to the West Indies, when, passing his forty-first birthday, he revelled in the hard pitches to the extent of four unbeaten double centuries and two centuries, and altogether scored 1,765 runs at an average of 135.76.

The achievements were all the more meritorious in that, in several of the matches, he faced Constantine bowling at his fastest with a bodyline field. The memories were not lost on Hendren, for, when he faced Constantine and Martindale at Lord's in 1933, he anticipated modern practice by wearing a protective cap. Designed by his wife, it had three peaks, the extra two covering his ears and temples, and was lined with sponge rubber.

Though Hendren's record in home Tests was inconsistent, it had its highlights. He hit successive hundreds against South Africa in 1924 and then 127 not out against Australia at Lord's in 1926, interestingly the only Test century by a Middlesex batsman on his home ground against Australia and one which gave him, a former scorecard seller, the utmost pride. When recalled to the colours against Australia eight years later he helped England to avoid the follow-on with 79 at Trent Bridge and then scored 132 at Old Trafford in the penultimate of his 51 Tests.

For almost two decades he scored prodigiously for Middlesex, frequently heading the averages, run aggregates and total of centuries, and forming a famous middle-order partnership with his friend, J.W. Hearne. Hendren retired from county cricket in 1937 and went on to coach at Harrow School (his second year in charge saw the first win over Eton for 31 years), Lord's and Sussex, and was Middlesex's scorer from 1952 to 1960. He died in 1962.

These extracts are from *Cricket Heroes*, edited by Peter Hayter (published last week by Bloomsbury, £16.99)

LACROSSE

Perth reverse will act as spur to Wales

THE women players of Wales and Scotland, who frequently join together to play as The Celts, will be rivals tomorrow in the international match at Sophia Gardens, Cardiff (Peter Tait writes).

Wales won 7-4 in 1988 and 7-3 last year, but when the teams met in the World Cup last September, Scotland won 5-3.

Nicola Bolton, making her 51st appearance, has taken over from Vivien Jones, who has retired, as the Wales captain. Helen Ward, Sophie Owen and Sally Morris, in goal, are newcomers to the side.

Scotland have four new caps in Frances Dow, Helena Graham, Cathy Milnes and Corinne Summers.

England, with matches coming up against Scotland and Wales, warm-up against their reserves at Crystal Palace this evening.

POWERBOATING

Boat delay scuttles Jones

By Bryn Stiles

JONATHAN Jones, the Welsh bank clerk chasing his third world title, has had to withdraw from the first race of the Formula One inland circuit series at the last minute because his new boat is not ready.

Jones, the champion, was disappointed when he was told yesterday that his potentially world-beating craft was still at the builder's yard in Stafford instead of being shipped to Zolder in Belgium for the race.

The boat, constructed by David Burgess, will be powered by an improved Mercury V6 power unit. Mechanics at the manufacturers in the United States have engaged in a development programme that has improved reliability and added extra speed. It is claimed the boat will accelerate from 0-60mph in under two seconds, the kind of acceleration to keep him at the top.

Unfortunately for Jones, the rules were changed during the winter so that points from all races count in the 10 events instead of eight out of 10. He is worried that he will not be able to make up the points lost.

Jones reckons he makes no money out of the sport. He is seeking sponsorship for a season which can cost between £70,000 and £100,000 and is grateful that his employers, Midland Bank, allow him the time off he needs to compete.

The series has been granted Formula One status by the Union Internationale Motonautique, the world governing body, and apart from in Belgium, there will be races in Bristol, Leningrad, Lignano, Budapest, Nottingham, Chalons (France), Penang (Malaysia), Singapore and an Italian venue to be decided.

© The British offshore racing

season starts in earnest this weekend with the Spithead Trophy race being organized by the United Kingdom Offshore Boating Association on Sunday.

One of the most interesting battles will be fought in the two-litre class, where Jonathan Lucas, who pioneered the use of an aluminium boat several seasons ago, will be faced with a challenge from two other hulls made out of the material from the same manufacturers, Forge Craft, of Hampshire.

Dave Fromow, of Romney will be driving Le Gopher and Dennis Clemson, of Sutton, will be in charge of Jupiter Stationers. Roger Fletcher, the former class two world champion, has moved up to class one, but will compete at Portsmouth in his old boat as he is waiting for his new 46ft monohull to be delivered.

ROWING

County crew recovers for repeat victory

TOKYO (AP) — Two British lightweight eights dominated the Henley Regatta Japan '90, rowed on the Sumida River here yesterday.

A Nottinghamshire County RA crew came from behind to edge out London Rowing Club by a length.

Nottinghamshire, winners of the 1989 Henley Royal Regatta, surged ahead of London just before the finish of the 1,600-metre race.

They finished in 5min 55.8sec against the London's 5min 07.59sec.

Nihon University and Waseda University, of Japan, reached the final after the two British and 10 local crews had competed in preliminaries.

Nihon University came in third, followed by Waseda. The event was watched by Crown Prince Naruhito.

FOOTBALL

Darlington's point to prove

Non-League football by Mark Herbert

DARLINGTON, who have led the GM Vauxhall Conference for 21 of 35 weeks, travel to Welling United in the last match of the season tomorrow needing a point to take the championship, and with it automatic promotion back to the fourth division, out of Barnet's reach.

A draw would require Barnet, who have finished second twice in the last three seasons, to win by 13 clear goals at Chelvey; otherwise, the London side can only ensure promotion if they win and Darlington lose.

A last-minute goal by Whitehouse earned Kidderminster Harriers a 3-2 win over Darlington at Aggborough on Monday night, dashing Darlington's hopes of a leisurely Saturday. Barnet kept their hopes alive with a 1-0 victory at Macclesfield on Tuesday. The nervousness displayed by both clubs in the last month suggests that

tomorrow's matches will be fraught affairs.

● A new name will be added to the FA Vase tomorrow if Bridlington Town, from the Northern Counties East League, and Yeading, from the second division south of the Vauxhall League, can reach a decisive result at Wembley.

The final sets the seal on successful seasons for both clubs. Yeading have won their division and the Beconsfield Road ground has reached first division standards, while Bridlington are hoping for promotion to the first division of the HFS Loans League after finishing champions.

Bridlington's defence, and in particular their goalkeeper, Taylor, have kept the league goals conceded this season to 20. But they have an injury worry over Branton, the left wing, who has a calf strain.

Both sides have players who have strolled the Wembley turf. Pugh, the Bridlington midfielder, picked up a runners-up medal in the Sherpa Van Trophy with Torquay United last season, and James, of Yeading, was in the Southall team which lost to Halesowen in the Vase final of 1986.

● Newport AFC, founded from the ashes of Newport County, have applied for a place in the Beazer Homes League southern division after winning the Federated Homes Hellenic League on Wednesday. They beat their closest rivals, Abingdon Town, 3-1.

The club, which has spent this season playing at Moreton-in-Marsh, has arranged a groundshare with Gloucester City for next season. Newport hope that their council will allow the team to return to Somerton Park.

Ten-shot formula for World Cup success

CHARLES Hughes, the Football Association's national director of coaching, is prepared to make a bold prediction about the World Cup finals. He forecasts that, in not one of the 52 ties in Italy this summer, will a side attempt a dozen shots. Yet the figure represents an almost certain guarantee of success.

He goes further. The brightest gem in the crown of the world champions will most probably be the free-kick specialist. That could be Branco, of Brazil, Donadoni, of Italy, Koeman, of The Netherlands, or Maradona, of Argentina. Even Barnes or Waddle could be the most productive asset for England.

Hughes's claims are based on statistics collated principally from the six World Cups between 1966 and 1986. In examining the tactics of the best teams, he has devised a

Set-piece plays, dribbling and shooting are three areas in which Charles Hughes, the Football Association's national director of coaching and education, believes the World Cup can be won or lost this summer in Italy. Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, concludes our series on Hughes's winning formula in football

system, outlined in *The Winning Formula*. If implemented properly he could foresee Bobby Robson's side being triumphant in Rome on July 8.

Attacks are launched in five ways. The most penetrative is the long ball (defined as over 30 yards) in three specific channels. If completed as soon as possession has been gained, the diagonal pass in particular is potentially the most damaging when the oppo-

sition is protected by a sweeper. If the ideal option is not available, Hughes recommends forward runs with and without the ball or receiving and turning with the ball. The most fundamental method, though, is the forward pass to feet with colleagues supporting at an angle and prepared to receive an instant lay-off.

"Brazil and Liverpool are the best I've seen at doing that," he says, "and Liverpool are better

because they do it going forward. If Brazil could apply their technique to this system, we'd all have problems. We'd be glad just to get possession because we'd be so relieved."

He stipulates another five ways of maintaining and increasing the momentum of attack. The prime principle is to shoot at every opportunity. "Even the best sides miss a third of their opportunities and their chances of scoring are further diminished if they aim in the wrong direction. Always go for the far post."

"A colleague closing in on the same target will then be able to take advantage of a ricochet off defender or a parry by the goalkeeper. Any side producing 10 shots on goal has had an 85.7 per cent chance of winning. In the World Cup, that percentage has risen to 100.

"If the shot is not on, dribble

whenever possible," Hughes explains. "In the English game, we tend to prefer to pass but if you dribble, even if you don't go past the defender, there is usually a by-product. It is the main source of free kicks, penalties, corners and throw-ins."

One startling statistic underlines their value. No fewer than 18 of the 27 goals scored in the six World Cup finals since 1966 have originated from a set-piece. A throw-in, for example, also led to Bryan Robson claiming the fastest goal in the tournament's history, against France in the first round eight years ago.

Hughes called on fresher memories. "Remember Gascoigne against Czechoslovakia last week? He made the third goal for Bull with that wonderful dribble and he created the fourth for himself with another. The trouble is we've only got one Gascoigne in this country.

Brazil have three or four players with that ability."

A cross or pass to the back of the defence is another commendable tactic (crosses are responsible for one goal in four). He pointed out that most scoring headers are struck from below head height. "It proves that you don't need 6ft 4in forwards to be a threat."

The whole team must also keep its compactness when going forward. Thus, if an attack does break down, the defensive clearance can more easily be collected and can prove a threat to the opposition.

Liverpool most closely re-

Steve Coppell, who led Crystal Palace to victory in the FA Cup semi-final last month, both sought his advice.

"If Liverpool could improve their free kicks, not only defending against them but also taking them, they would be an even more dominant force." Yet his opinions are not always readily shared by managers, coaches and players. "They don't react well to statistics," he says. "Perhaps they are afraid of being conned."

"You need an open mind to receive new ideas and an enquiring mind to question them. I'm trying to sell mine because I believe in them. Others will accept my views and, once they teach them with conviction, then great things will be possible."

* *The Winning Formula*, by Charles Hughes (Collins, £9.95, published on May 14).

CRICKET

Yorkshire struggle as bowlers mine a rewarding seam

By John Woodcock

EDGBASTON (Yorkshire won toss): Warwickshire, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 56 runs behind Yorkshire

FOURTEEN wickets fell for 178 runs at Edgbaston yesterday, all of them taken by the seam bowlers in conditions that were entirely to their liking. Yorkshire were bowled out for 167, and by close of play Warwickshire had replied with 111 for four.

If the ball goes on moving about as it has done so far, I imagine that in view of their instructions to groundsmen (thou shalt not allow the ball to dominate the bat), the Test and County Cricket Board will want to know why. In mitigation, Warwickshire can point to their selection of two spinners at the expense of a batsman, suggesting that the pitch is an unfortunate accident rather than a breach of faith.

One of the complaints which bowlers made last season was that the Reader ball, partly because of its prominent seam, was reluctant to swing. Yesterday, in weather that was quite humid as well as being very hot, it swung eagerly, for Reeve and Small anyway, and the bounce was anything but even. This was bad luck on a Yorkshire side

which is seriously in need of runs and was kept informed of the abundance with which they were being gleaned elsewhere.

The fact that the outfield, having been specially treated, is as lush as it is plush was no help. It meant that the ball kept its shine all the longer. Reeve's bowling figures of one for six in 17 overs and the fact that Robinson, who likes to put bat to ball, made only one in 16 overs, tell the story. Small returned four for 40 in 18 overs; in days gone by, Cartwright and Bannister would probably have bowled unchanged through the Yorkshire innings.

Kellett, a Yorkshire colt, did well to survive for nearly two hours; Metcalfe battled through almost until lunch, and with his fairly basic batting method Sidebottom found less trouble than anyone until the equally basic Humpage came along. The 28 wicket Sidebottom and Fletcher added for Yorkshire's last wicket were riches on the day.

Besides Humpage, who pulled Warwickshire round from 43 for four, Lloyd also reached the thirties, half of his runs coming with cover drives that made a sumptuous

comparison with much else in the day. When Kalicharan, after making two in 10 overs, had been leg-before to something that kept low, it looked as though there might not be much left of Warwickshire's innings by the end. But Reeve hung on with Humpage; Jarvis had to leave the field and there was even an over or two of spin. It may not be a satisfactory sort of match, but it could yet be an exciting one.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
M D Moxon c Humpage b Small 12
A A Metcalfe c Reeve b Donald 36
J J Elworthy c Small b Reeve 31
S A Kellert lbw b Small 31
C Wiles not out 1
P Carrick c Reeve b Munton 36
A Sidebottom c Ash D B Munton 58
D Gough c Humpage b Donald 40
S O Philander not out 23
Extras (b 2, lb 1, w 2, nb 1) 23
Total (175 overs) 167
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-36, 2-80, 3-74, 4-102, 5-104, 6-105, 7-111, 8-138, 9-139, 10-140, 11-141, 12-142, 13-143, 14-144, 15-145, 16-146, 17-147, 18-148, 19-149, 20-150, 21-151, 22-152, 23-153, 24-154, 25-155, 26-156, 27-157, 28-158, 29-159, 30-160, 31-161, 32-162, 33-163, 34-164, 35-165, 36-166, 37-167, 38-168, 39-169, 40-170, 41-171, 42-172, 43-173, 44-174, 45-175, 46-176, 47-177, 48-178, 49-179, 50-180, 51-181, 52-182, 53-183, 54-184, 55-185, 56-186, 57-187, 58-188, 59-189, 60-190, 61-191, 62-192, 63-193, 64-194, 65-195, 66-196, 67-197, 68-198, 69-199, 70-200, 71-201, 72-202, 73-203, 74-204, 75-205, 76-206, 77-207, 78-208, 79-209, 80-210, 81-211, 82-212, 83-213, 84-214, 85-215, 86-216, 87-217, 88-218, 89-219, 90-220, 91-221, 92-222, 93-223, 94-224, 95-225, 96-226, 97-227, 98-228, 99-229, 100-230, 101-231, 102-232, 103-233, 104-234, 105-235, 106-236, 107-237, 108-238, 109-239, 110-240, 111-241, 112-242, 113-243, 114-244, 115-245, 116-246, 117-247, 118-248, 119-249, 120-250, 121-251, 122-252, 123-253, 124-254, 125-255, 126-256, 127-257, 128-258, 129-259, 130-260, 131-261, 132-262, 133-263, 134-264, 135-265, 136-266, 137-267, 138-268, 139-269, 140-270, 141-271, 142-272, 143-273, 144-274, 145-275, 146-276, 147-277, 148-278, 149-279, 150-280, 151-281, 152-282, 153-283, 154-284, 155-285, 156-286, 157-287, 158-288, 159-289, 160-290, 161-291, 162-292, 163-293, 164-294, 165-295, 166-296, 167-297, 168-298, 169-299, 170-300, 171-301, 172-302, 173-303, 174-304, 175-305, 176-306, 177-307, 178-308, 179-309, 180-310, 181-311, 182-312, 183-313, 184-314, 185-315, 186-316, 187-317, 188-318, 189-319, 190-320, 191-321, 192-322, 193-323, 194-324, 195-325, 196-326, 197-327, 198-328, 199-329, 200-330, 201-331, 202-332, 203-333, 204-334, 205-335, 206-336, 207-337, 208-338, 209-339, 210-340, 211-341, 212-342, 213-343, 214-344, 215-345, 216-346, 217-347, 218-348, 219-349, 220-350, 221-351, 222-352, 223-353, 224-354, 225-355, 226-356, 227-357, 228-358, 229-359, 230-360, 231-361, 232-362, 233-363, 234-364, 235-365, 236-366, 237-367, 238-368, 239-369, 240-370, 241-371, 242-372, 243-373, 244-374, 245-375, 246-376, 247-377, 248-378, 249-379, 250-380, 251-381, 252-382, 253-383, 254-384, 255-385, 256-386, 257-387, 258-388, 259-389, 260-390, 261-391, 262-392, 263-393, 264-394, 265-395, 266-396, 267-397, 268-398, 269-399, 270-400, 271-401, 272-402, 273-403, 274-404, 275-405, 276-406, 277-407, 278-408, 279-409, 280-410, 281-411, 282-412, 283-413, 284-414, 285-415, 286-416, 287-417, 288-418, 289-419, 290-420, 291-421, 292-422, 293-423, 294-424, 295-425, 296-426, 297-427, 298-428, 299-429, 300-430, 301-431, 302-432, 303-433, 304-434, 305-435, 306-436, 307-437, 308-438, 309-439, 310-440, 311-441, 312-442, 313-443, 314-444, 315-445, 316-446, 317-447, 318-448, 319-449, 320-450, 321-451, 322-452, 323-453, 324-454, 325-455, 326-456, 327-457, 328-458, 329-459, 330-460, 331-461, 332-462, 333-463, 334-464, 335-465, 336-466, 337-467, 338-468, 339-469, 340-470, 341-471, 342-472, 343-473, 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566-696, 567-697, 568-698, 569-699, 570-700, 571-701, 572-702, 573-703, 574-704, 575-705, 576-706, 577-707, 578-708, 579-709, 580-710, 581-711, 582-712, 583-713, 584-714, 585-715, 586-716, 587-717, 588-718, 589-719, 590-720, 591-721, 592-722, 593-723, 594-724, 595-725, 596-726, 597-727, 598-728, 599-729, 600-730, 601-731, 602-732, 603-733, 604-734, 605-735, 606-736, 607-737, 608-738, 609-739, 610-740, 611-741, 612-742, 613-743, 614-744, 615-745, 616-746, 617-747, 618-748, 619-749, 620-750, 621-751, 622-752, 623-753, 624-754, 625-755, 626-756, 627-757, 628-758, 629-759, 630-760, 631-761, 632-762, 633-763, 634-764, 635-765, 636-766, 637-767, 638-768, 639-769, 640-770, 641-771, 642-772, 643-773, 644-774, 645-775, 646-776, 647-777, 648-778, 649-779, 650-780, 651-781, 652-782, 653-783, 654-784, 655-785, 656-786, 657-787, 658-788, 659-789, 660-790, 661-791, 662-792, 663-793, 664-794, 665-795, 666-796, 667-797, 668-798, 669-799, 670-800, 671-801, 672-802, 673-803, 674-804, 675-805, 676-806, 677-807, 678-808, 679-809, 680-810, 681-811, 682-812, 683-813, 684-814, 685-815, 686-816, 687-817, 688-818, 689-819, 690-820, 691-821, 692-822, 693-823, 694-824, 695-825, 696-826, 697-827, 698-828, 699-829, 700-830, 701-831, 702-832, 703-833, 704-834, 705-835, 706-836, 707-837, 708-838, 709-839, 710-840, 711-841, 712-842, 713-843, 714-844, 715-845, 716-846, 717-847, 718-848, 719-849, 720-850, 721-851, 722-852, 723-853, 724-854, 725-855, 726-856, 727-857, 728-858, 729-859, 730-860, 731-861, 732-862, 733-863, 734-864, 735-865, 736-866, 737-867, 738-868, 739-869, 740-870, 741-871, 742-872, 743-873, 744-874, 745-875, 746-876, 747-877, 748-878, 749-879, 750-880, 751-881, 752-882, 753-883, 754-884, 755-885, 756-886, 757-887, 758-888, 759-889, 760-890, 761-891, 762-892, 763-893, 764-894, 765-895, 766-896, 767-897, 768-898, 769-899, 770-900, 771-901, 772-902, 773-903, 774-904, 775-905, 776-906, 777-907, 778-908, 779-909, 780-910, 781-911, 782-912, 783-913, 784-914, 785-915, 786-916, 787-917, 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